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CONTENTS.

Preface, 1
Abbreviations, 3
Description of the Rouse Manuscript, 6
The Rouse Manuscript in Literature, 11
Author and Source of the Rouse Version, 15
Date, 21
Dialect, 26
Synopsis, 28
Phonology, 38
Tonic Vowels, 38
Free A, 38
A + I, 38
A + J, 38
A + UI, 38
AU, 39
AU + U, 39
AI, Ger., 39
A + Pal., 39
Pal. + A, 40
A + Gut., 41
A + L', 42
- + H', 43
A + Pj, 43
A + II, 43
[illegible], 44
[illegible], 45
[illegible], 46
-AU[illegible], 46

-ation,
-ATION,
Speaker ',
& + (+ Conf.,
(+ Def.,
AU + Vor.,
Free ',
-ING,
' + I,
' + U,
' + Val.,
Def. + ',
' + Vor.,
' + L'
-ITIS,
Inserted ',
' + Def.,
' + Vor.,
Fren ',
AS,
' + U,
' + Val.,
' + Vor.,
' + L',
' + O',
' + A',
Inserted ',
OC,
' + (+ Conf.,
' + Vor.,

Ŧ, 52

Ŧ + Vel., 41

Ŧ + Voc., 41

Ŧ + Cons., 41

Checked Ŧ, 41

Knee ŧ, 41

ŧ + Vel., 41

ŧ + Voc., 41

-ŧU, 41

Checked ŧ 41

ŧ + L. + Cons., 41

ŧ + Voc., 41

Knee Ď, 41

Ď + ŧU., 41

Ď + Voc., 41

Ď + L', 41

Ď + N', 41

Checked Ď, 41

Ď + Vel., 41

Ď + L. + Cons., 41

Ď + Voc., 41

Knee Ū, 41

Ū + Vel., 41

Ū + Voc., 41

Checked Ū, 41

Ulua, 41

Ū, Ŧ, ŧ, Ď, 41

Ŧ, 42

Ŧ, 42

Diphthongs, 42

Alphabet.,
    Ã:ã, [illegible]
    Ẽ:ẽ, [illegible]
    Ent:ient, [illegible]
    Ẽt:(i)ez, [illegible]
    Eur:ur, [illegible]
    Ie:e [illegible]
    Is:ifs, [illegible]
    Is:iz, [illegible]
    Ez:ez, [illegible]
    Õ:õ, [illegible]
    Uit:ut, [illegible]
    L + Cons., [illegible]
    Ñ, [illegible]
Phonology,
    Atonic Vowels, [illegible]
        Initial, [illegible]
            A, [illegible]
            [illegible] + Pal., [illegible]
            Pal. + A, [illegible]
            [illegible] + Cons., [illegible]
                Introduces, [illegible]
            E, [illegible]
            [illegible] + Pal., [illegible]
            [illegible] Palls, [illegible]
            O [illegible]
            [illegible] + Cons., [illegible]

Phonological Rules, 52
Syllabic, 52
S + Cons., 52
S, 52
S + Sal., 52
S + Lar., 53
I, 53
O, 53
U, 53
Postlaryngic, 53
Consonants, 54
Laterals, 54
L + Cons., 54
V, 54
V + S, 54
Lu, 54
L Cons., 55
Dentals, 55
T Fin., 55
D Fin., 55
D Init., 55
Intervocalic, 55
Intervocalic, 56
Intervocalic, 56
Palatals, 57
K, 57
G, 57
S, 57
C, 57

Consonants(cont.).
Liquids, 57
L Fin., 57
L + Cons., 57
L + V, 58
L', 58
L for LL, 58
Nasals, 59
N + -, 59
N', 59
Aspirate, 60
H Init., 60
Consonant + I, 60
Pj, 60
Tj, 60

Pronominal, 61
Definite Article, 61
Masc.; Nom.Sg., 62
Acc.Sg., 62
Nom.Plu., 63
Acc.Plu., 63
Fem., Nom.Sg., 64
Acc.Sg., 64
Nom.Plu., 64
Acc.Plu., 64
With Preposition, 65
Indefinite Article, 65
Masc., Nom., 65
Acc., 66

Inanimate (cont'd.),
Interrogative (cont'd.), 56
Pos., 56
Comparative Deg., 56
Noun, 54
Masc., Nom.Sg., with -ś, 70
Without -ś, 54
Acc.Sg., with -ś, 54
Without -ś, 54
Nom.Plu., With -ś, 55
Without -ś, 55
Adjective, 49
Masc., Nom. Sg., with -ś, 56
Without -ś, 57
Acc.Sg., 57
Fem.; Nom. Sg. Masc.Sg., 57
Nom.Plu., 58
Acc.Plu., 60
Organic Comparatives, 69
Pronoun, 70
Personal, 73
Ref., 73
Oblique, Tonic, 71
Atonic, 73
Possessive, Tonic, 74
Atonic, 74
Demonstrative, 75
Relative and Interrogative, 78
Indefinite, 79

Morphology (Cont.),
Verb,
Present Indicative,
1. Sg.,
2. Sg.,
3. Sg.,
1. Plu.,
2. Plu.,
3. Plu.,
Imperfect Indicative,
1. Sg.,
3. Sg.,
2. Plu.,
3. Plu.,
Perfect,
Weak,
1. Sg.,
3. Sg.,
1. Plu.,
2. Plu.,
3. Plu.,
Strong,
1. Sg.,
2. Sg.,
3. Sg.,
1. Plu.,
2. Plu.,
3. Plu.,

Irregular Verbs (cont.).

Verbs (cont.).

Future,

1. Sg.,

2. Sg.,

3. Sg.,

1. Plu.,

2. Plu.,

3. Plu.,

Conditional,

1. Sg.,

2. Sg.,

3. Sg.,

3. Plu.,

Present Subjunctive,

1. Sg.,

3. Sg.,

2. Plu.,

Imperfect Subjunctive,

1. Sg.,

3. Sg.,

2. Plu.,

Imperative,

2. Sg.,

1. Plu.,

2. Plu.,

Perfect Participle,

Gerund,

Summary,

Verb Morphology (Cont.),

Verb (Cont),

Perfect Participle (Cont.),

Agreement,

With Être,

With Avoir + Object,

Infinitive,

Manuscript Sizes,

Text,

Bibliography,

Vita,

In the spring of 1900 Professor A. Leskien, of Leipzig University, on the recommendation of Professor [illegible] of the Charles University, in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, conferred upon me the honour of a Polish Fellowship, in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, which enabled me to carry out my dissertation. His suggestion was accepted, and I immediately left the provincial capital. The order was received in Baltimore, before the close of the winter semestre of that year. During the following summer I prepared a miniarium and vocabulary of the text, and determined the etymologies of the words contained in the vocabulary.

Since that time the work has progressed slowly at this university, in the midst of other duties in connection with the Romance Seminary. I print the results of labors abroad, at work on this dissertation. The most important part of the work was done at Oxford, where I collated the copy with the manuscript, and studied the palaeographic characteristics of the manuscript.

In presenting this work on the Vocal Construction of the Psalter, the following explanations should be made:

As only one manuscript of the text is known to exist, it has been considered advisable, in preparing the

(1) In this connection I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, F.R.S., Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, who very generously assisted me in many difficult questions, and also to Professor Arthur Napier, formerly in the Queen's College, Oxford, for his kindness in the examination of the palaeography of the manuscript.

The following abbreviations are used in this dissertation:[1]

Adn.B. Altfranzösische Bibliothek,ed. W.Foerster.

Aeil.Lorch.

Alex. alexis(Paris and Pannier).

A.L. Anglo-Norman.

A.n.S.L. Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Litteraturen,ed.L.Herrig. Braunschweig.

Aus. St. Auzon(Atkinson,Suchier,Unbegaun).

Aus. Und Aon. Ausgaben und Abhandlungen,ed. A.Tobler. Marburg.

B.Berne Ms. of the Folie Tristran.

Bibl.Nor. Bibliotheca Normannica,ed.H.Suchier. Halle.

Br. St.Brandan(Birkenhoff,Brakke,Hamer,Suchier).

Bve. Boeve de Haustone(Stimming).

C. Coutau Chrestomathie

Chard. Chardri(Koch).

Chn. Charlemagne(Osenitz).

Chr. Chronicle Psalter(Fichte, Thurau).

Coz. Conrartur(Foerster,Will).

D. Douce Ms. of the Folie Tristran.

F. La folie Tristran.

Fant. Fantosme.

Fr.St. Französische Studien,ed.G.Gröber. Vol.5. Ausgewählte.

[1] The names in parentheses are those of the editors. For full titles of works followed by short names, see the bibliography.

Ga1. Galeran(Wright).

Gr.Ch. Gregory the Great(Hecker).

Gui. Guillaume(Stengel).

Hrant. Hrabanto ff(Wright).

Lett.F.M. Lettres de Rois,etc.

Lukt. Lais de Guillaume(Ketzke).

M.L.A. Publications of the Modern Language Association of America, Baltimore.

Mod. Modenese.

Morph. Morphology of the Folie Tristran in this dissertation.

N.Ps. Nontauban Psalter.

Nor. Norman.

O.Ps. Oxford Psalter(Harsein,Meister).

Oxf. Rol. Oxford Roland(Bümmer).

Phon. Phonology of the Folie Tristran in this dissertation.

P.P. Petit Plet(Koch).

Ph. Philippe de Thaün(Tenge,Wall).

R.L.S. Quatre Livres des Rois(Wangetroff,Mahn, Le Roux de Lincy).

Reimpr. Reimpredigt(Buchner).

R.F. Romanische Forschungen,ed.K.Vollmöller. Erlangen.

Rol. Roland(Foerster,Müller,Stengel).

Rom. Romania,ed.P.Meyer and A.Paris. Paris.

Rom.B. Romanische Bibliothek,ed.W.Foerster. Halle.

R.St. Romanische Studien,ed.E.Boehmer. Bonn.

S.S. Set Seaumes(Koch).

Usperl. Ueberlieferung (Varnhagen).

Val. Valentin.

V.L. Von Grimm.

Z.f.d.A. Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum und Literatur,ed.E.Sommer and J.Grimm.

Z.f.d.L. Zeitschrift für deutsche Sprache und Literatur,ed.J.Vating and C. Rechnitz.

Z.f.d.P. Zeitschrift für deutsche Philologie,ed. J.Zacher.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DOUCE MANUSCRIPT.

This poem is found in a single manuscript now in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford. The manuscript is described as follows by Madan (Madan, F.A., Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library: 21955. "In French, on parchment: written in the 13th 14 cent.: 10 7/8 x 7 1/2 in., 40 leaves, chiefly in double columns. 1: (fol.1) Two fragments of a French poetical version of the romance of Tristram, copied successively into the present volume in the 15 cent. The first beg. 'Qui pur Tristran es guer se volt', after a leaf or more lost, ends at the middle of the first column of fol.12v, 'Sun esperit aitant randit' (1811 lines): the second beg. on the next column 'Tristran sur jurne en sun pais', ends 'Mult set ben ke il heroiez' (995 lines), and is succeeded immediately in the same column by the next piece. A long account and discussion of these pieces by Douce follow, embodying the opinions of others. The first fragment seems to be the close of the romance, the second an episode poem from an earlier part. The author appears to be 'Thomas'. The greater parts of these fragments are unique, and differ in orthography and perhaps style: they are printed in full, with a facsimile of the first 19 lines of the second fragment, by Francisque Michel (Tristran, 3 vols., Lond., 1835-9), who thinks the second piece may be complete in itself. 2.(fol.12v). 'Hic incipit Carteman inter dux ilitte & Gurenpain', in French verse: beg. 'Que ki oreez en la me geuz' ends 'Inestus ensus diui venir.amen.' 3.(fol.30v). A short legendary

1) A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. Vol.IV, p.888.

account of the Iwan Gospels,to which Gregory.',of which the e cover is de ~rrais 'rais':after which it is first Latin piece on the same subject,qui.'.'eux Kyrioi sanctificabatur'. These two pieces were added early in the 14th cent. Owned in the 15th cent. by'John Lamie'(fol.1v). The absence of this Ms. from the printed catalogue of 1845 is explained by Michel's remark(ut supra,i.lvi): 'Ce manuscrit---par une disposition particulière de son ancien possesseur n'a point été legué à la Bibliothèque Bodlienne':presumably Douce's executors forwarded it later than the other MSS.

Now Douce d.3."

To the description of Mr.Madan should be added the following:There are thirty-nine lines to each column, ruled with a plummet;the paragraph initials are blue and red alternating,and occupy two lines each;L and P,however, occupy four lines each;the initials of each verse are separated from the following letters by one space which is marked by perpendicular ruling;some of the capitals and only longer forms of the miniscules. The colored letters are plain,and are without adorning tracery or ornamentation. The initials beginning the verses have a red line through them. The ink is dull brown with a slightly reddish tinge;the ink of the initials is still bright.

The poem which is treated in this dissertation occupies folios 12v,column 3 to 18r,column 1,line 21,after which immediately follows 'Hic incipit',etc.

On page 1 of the volume begins a number of pages filled with notes in the handwriting of Mr.Douce. These are bound in with the manuscript. The pages of the manuscript have been numbered,and the numbering continues

of Thomas. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the Folie Tristan, I pass this over without comment.

Nothing is known concerning the early history of the manuscript. There is nothing in the notes which Douce added to the manuscript which gives any clue to its history. Mr. Madan, in his description of the Douce manuscript, says: "Owned in the 16th cent. by Jean Camerarii. (f. 87v). The absence of the manuscript from the printed catalogue of 1840 is explained by Michel's statement (Tristan, I, lvii). 'Ce manuscrit---a reçu une inscription particulière de son dernier possesseur qui a voulu [illegible] la Bibliothèque Bodlienne': presumably Douce's executors forwarded it later than the other manuscripts."

The Douce manuscript of the Folie Tristan has been published but once. In 1835 Francisque Michel published it in a work entitled Tristan, Recueil de ce qui reste des Poëmes relatifs à ses Aventures. London, 3 volumes.

THE [illegible] MANUSCRIPT IN LITERATURE.

The first mention of the Douce manuscript of La Folie Tristran is found in 1804, in Sir Walter Scott's edition of Sir Tristrem, where he describes the manuscript. "This curious manuscript seems to have formed part of some volume belonging to a monastery; because it contains, besides two detached poems of the story of Tristram l'Amoureux, a long metrical dialogue between Pride and Humility, and a prose dissertation on the Crors. It is written on vellum, and consists of 22 leaves. The handwriting apparently belongs to the 13th century. The first of the two poems contains a regular and circumstantial relation of the later adventures of Sir Tristram, and terminates by his death, and by that of Ysolt. The other, a complete and separate episode, begins at the second column of the same page in which the other narrative is terminated, and contains only a single adventure; in which, however, a great part of the hero's history is artfully recapitulated. It is therefore probable that it was inserted in the monastic volume, principally on account of its presenting a short and lively summary of the preceding long and perhaps tedious history. Be this as it may, the two fragments differ very considerably in their stile; the first being so verbose and diffuse---- while the second is concise, lively, and laconic. The orthography of the two is different, and it is further to be observed, that, in the first poem, the residence of King Mark is placed in London, while in the second in the castle of Tintagel."

1) Sir Tristrem, a Metrical Romance of the 13. Century. Edinburgh, 1804, pp. 208-214.

In the same volume, Ellis gives a prose translation, or rather, a paraphrase, of the Folie as found in the Douce manuscript. This paraphrase, while giving the incidents in sequence, is not accurate as to details. The translator interpolates many ideas foreign to the poem. It is not necessary to notice these additions here.

The next mention is by l'Abbé de la Rue: "Le baron de Hagen a publié en allemand le Roman de Tristan avec les deux fragmens français de ce Roman que M. Douce lui a communiqués; mais j'ignore s'il a fait imprimer le texte original, ou simplement une traduction."[γ]

Francisque Michel contradicts the statement of l'Abbé de la Rue, and says: "M. Von der Hagen n'a donné ni le texte ni la traduction des deux morceaux du manuscrit Douce, que nous publions pour la première fois. Ils n'étaient auparavant connus au public que par les extraits qu'en a donnés George Ellis à la suite de Sir Tristrem."[δ] I have examined all the works of Von der Hagen, and am able to say, that M. Michel is correct in his statement. In Heldenbilder Hagen gives a synopsis of Gottfried's poem, and in Littterarischen Grundriss Hagen and Büsching mention the editions of Gottfried von Strassburg, Ulrich von Türheim, and give passages from Ulrich. The Folie is mentioned in neither of the works of Von der Hagen just cited.

α) Ibid, pp. 204 ff.

β) Essais historiques sur les Bardes, les Jongleurs, et les Trouvères Normands et Anglo-Normands. Caen, 1835, II, p. 254.

γ) Tristran, Recueil de ce qui reste des Poèmes relatifs à ses Aventures. Londres, 1835, p. LXII.

δ) Walter Scott's edition, pp. 204 ff.

ε) Heldenbilder. Breslau, 1871, 1823, vol. II, div. III.

ζ) Littterarischen Grundriss zur Geschichte der Deutschen Poesie von der Altesten Zeit bis in das sechszehnte Jahrhundert. Berlin, 18[illegible].

In 1835 Michel published the Tristan, this work contains the following pieces: I, 3-[illegible], 4444 verses, the Béroul fragment; 115-541, 870 verses, Berne manuscript of the Folie Tristran; II, 1-65, 1818 verses, Douce manuscript of Thomas; 89-137, 3626 verses, Douce manuscript of the Folie Tristran, etc. The remaining pieces in the second and third volumes are not of importance to us in this study. Volume one contains also an introduction in which Michel states the opinions held at that time regarding the authorship of the pieces in his volume. In volume I, p. LIX, he gives a description of the Douce manuscript, which is essentially the same as that given by Mr. Madan.

In the Histoire Littéraire de la France, 1838, is a note on the Douce manuscript regarding its authorship and the edition of Michel.

Heinzel, 1869, discusses the source of the two poems, the Douce and the Berne versions, particularly that of the Berne manuscript.

Dunlop, 1876, mentions the two versions, but does not add anything to the history, or the source, of these.

Liechtenstein, 1877, speaks of the similarity of details in the version of Eilhart and that in the Douce manuscript. As in the latter is mentioned in these words:

---

1) Tristan, recueil de ce qui reste des poèmes relatifs à ses aventures. Londres, 1835. 3 vols.
2) See p. 16 of this dissertation.
3) Ibid, p. 6.
4) LIX, p. 389.
5) See p. 16 of this dissertation.
6) Pp. 642-643, 838.
7) History of Fiction, p. 448.
8) P. 3, LIX.
9) P. 6, 44.

"[illegible] Tristan [illegible]

Tristan [illegible] Berner [illegible]

[illegible] (Heinzel 347)---etc."

[22] Gildemeister, 1873, in his [illegible] of the versions dealing with Tristan, mentions the Folie Tristan, but does not discuss it.

[23] Vetter, 1882, discusses the sources of the Douce and Berne versions, and, on pages 46 ff., gives Heinzel's opinion regarding them.

In volume XV of Romania, 1886, appeared a number of articles on Tristan, among which the following are of interest in this study: "Les Folies de Tristan", M. Lutoslawski; [24] "La Folie Tristan du manuscrit de Berne", H. Iorif. [25] Lutoslawski presents a study of the incident, "Tristan as Fool", the versions of which he groups as follows: the versions in the Douce and Berne manuscripts are taken from a common source X; the version in manuscript 103, of the Bibliothèque Nationale, and in the printed editions of the fifteenth century, [26] and the one in Eilhart von Oberge are from the source Y; the versions in Heinrich von Freiberg and Ulrich von Turheim are out of the source W; and the three unknown sources, W, X, Y, are taken from the original source Z, as shown in his diagram. [27]

In the same volume of Romania [29] Paton gives descriptions the incident in these words: "---ce thème qui n'est autre au fond qu'une variante de l'histoire du re-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUTHOR AND SOURCE OF THE DOUCE VERSION.

Various theories have been offered regarding the authorship and source of the version, "Tristran et Yseut", as found in the Douce manuscript.

The earliest statement that I find was made in 1804, by Sir Walter Scott, in which he stated the belief, that the fragment was written by Raoul de Beauvais in the thirteenth century. Dunlop, whose statement is given without reference to any authority, repeats the assertion.

Michel, in 1835, opposes this theory in the following words: "---mais cette opinion n'a aucun fondement, pas plus que celle que Walter Scott exprima ensuite sur la probabilité qu'il auroit à ce que ce fragment fût une traduction ou plutôt une imitation du poëme de Thomas d'Erceldoune." Michel does not offer any suggestion, himself, regarding the authorship of the Douce version. On page XLI of Tristan he says: "Pour ce qui est du second morceau du manuscrit Douce, après un plus sur examen, il ne nous paroît point être un fragment de poëme, mais bien un épisode complet et isolé comme le morceau du manuscrit Berne que nous publions à la fin de notre premier volume. Nous ignorons entièrement le nom des auteurs de l'un et de l'autre."

The next theory promulgated is that mentioned by Amaury Duval, in 1833; namely, that the two poems on Tristran in the Douce manuscript were a part of the

(1-) Michel, Tristan, I, p.XL.
(2-) P.34.
(3-) Tristan, I, p.XL.

poem by Chrétien de Troies. The author refuses this theory in the following words:"On a cru longtemps que les fragments d'un poëme en vers français sur Tristan, que l'on savait exister dans un manuscrit de la bibliothèque du celèbre bibliophile anglais M.Douce, etaient des restes de ce grand poëme de Chrétien de Troyes. C'etait une erreur. Un jeune littérateur français, qu'un de nos ministres avait envoyé en Angleterre pour y faire des recherches dans les principales bibliothèques, en a rapporté la copie de ces fameux fragments, et les a même publiés. Dès lors, on n'a pu attribuer le poëme d'où ils proviennent à Chrétien de Troyes. Ce n'est ni sa manière, ni son style.---Ce n'est ni l'original latin de l'ouvrage sur Tristan, ni sa traduction française par Luce de Gast, que le poëte ou les poëtes anglais, auteurs des fragments, ont pris pour modèle. En effet, ils ont inventé une foule de circonstances et d'épisodes, qu'on chercherait en vain dans l'ouvrage original en prose française; ce qui ne rend leur composition ni moins curieuse, ni moins amusante." After the date of this writing I find no statement upholding the theory which Duval opposed.

In 1883 Heinzel declared that the Douce version was a reworking of the Berne version, which opinion was concurred in by Lichtenstein, in 1877, and by Gaston Paris, in 1886. Lichtenstein says:"Das umfangreichere

( ) de refers here to Francisque Michel.
( ) P. 392.
( ) P.CXXXI.
( ) Histoire Littéraire de la France, XXV, p.11.

in Wstr. Jahrb. entstehe der Tristan: Tristan als Narr., welches wesentlich der Berner gedicht ist(Heinzel 377), also." Gaston Paris sagt:"C'est encore au poème de Thomas que se rattache le second lai de la folie Tristan [the short version], publié dans le tome II du recueil de M. Francisque Michel; l'auteur a paru avoir eu sous les yeux soit le lai publié dans le tomeI [the Berne version], soit au moins une forme antérieure du même récit, et il l'a modifié en changeant en allusions au poème de Thomas toutes les réminiscences de la rédaction de Béroul et d'Eilhart qui se trouvaient dans son original." Heinzel notes the passages which are common to Berne and Beroul; he notes the differences between the two. His conclusion is, that Berne agrees with Béroul up to verse 2975, but that, after this point, it follows another source.

Vetter takes up the investigation from that point, and reaches the following conclusion:"La somme le résultat de cette comparaison est celui-ci: Plusieurs épisodes caractéristiques qui se trouvent dans Tristr. fru de Berne, ne peuvent être empruntés qu'à la version de Berol, quelques autres épisodes, qui sont communs aux deux groupes de notre légende, se rapprochent néanmoins autant ou plus de celui de Berol que de celui de Thomas. Un seul passage aussi vague, comme on l'a vu, est probablement emprunté à la version de Thomas. L'auteur du poème de Berne a donc pris pour source le poème de Berol, mais probablement il connaissait à côté de celui-ci

Pp. 345-348, 89..
P. 88.

une autre tradition de la légende, peut-être [illegible] de Thomas, si on n'est de Tristr. fou du ms. Douce. Heinzel (p.687) cite une série de passages qui selon lui prouvent que l'auteur de Tristr. fou du ms. Douce a travaillé d'après le poème analogue de Berne; mais tout aussi bien on pourrait arriver à la conclusion opposée, et tout ce qu'on en peut dire, c'est que ces passages sont d'une ressemblance frappante dans les deux rédactions. Mais ce que nous pouvons dire maintenant avec certitude, c'est que le poème de Tristr. fou du ms. Douce suit la version de Thomas dans les faits auquels il fait allusion, tandis que le poème de Berne suit en général la version de Beroul.: Vetter considers it hardly probable that the two poems go back to the same source, but Lutoslawski, in 1886, expresses the belief that Douce and Berne are out of a common source.

It is interesting to note that these two studies, the only contributions which I know that are scientific in method, the conclusions reached are of an opposing nature. It may be well to state here, in full, the conclusions of these two scholars, and to indicate the basis on which their arguments rest.

The first in date is that by Vetter. Beginning on page 19 he says: "On pensera d'abord que des deux poèmes l'un aura été copié sur l'autre, ou du moins qu'ils remontent tous deux à la même source." He thinks that neither of these theories is probable, notwithstanding

(1) P.19.
(2) Rom., XV, p.511-533.

the point of similarity is the Douce and Berne fragments, but that they treat the same subject according to different sources. His thesis is, that Douce belongs to the Thomas group, and Berne to the Beroul group. The author then examines in detail the Thomas and Beroul versions, and their translations, and concludes that Douce is out of Thomas. I quote his words concluding his argument. "Dès lors nous n'avons pas un seul passage pour lequel la version de Beroul eût été certainement la source, tandis que nous avons examiné une série d'épisodes pour lesquels la version de Thomas seule peut avoir été la source, et l'on hésitera plus à rattacher à ce dernier groupe le poème de Tristran déguisé en fou, tel qu'il se trouve dans le ms. Douce."

Here should be noted also the passages from Vetter which I have already quoted.

The purpose of Lutoslawski is to determine the genealogy of the six versions of "Tristran le fol": the Douce and Berne versions, the version in the Rouen edition, and those in Heinrich von Freiberg, in Wilhart von Oberge, and in Ulrich von Türheim. On pages 511-513 the writer gives a parallel synopsis of the Douce and Berne versions. On page 520 he reaches the following conclusion: "On voit que les différences des deux poèmes suffisent pour nous faire douter qu'ils soient faits l'un sur l'autre, mais n'autorisent aucunement à affirmer, comme le fait M. Vetter, qu'il est peu probable que les

) Pp. 507 ff.
) Pp. 45 ff.
) Pp. 17, 19 of this dissertation.
) Rom., XV, pp. 511-533.
) P. 19.

deux poèmes présentent de très fortes. Quant à cette
thèse, elle serait assez étonnante lorsqu'on connaît le
talent des poètes de l'époque, autrement il serait diffi-
cile d'expliquer pourquoi B et D commencent et finissent
au même point. Si A avait fait partie d'un poème conte-
nant le reste des aventures de Tristan, C ou D aurait
vraisemblablement gardé toute conservé la suite du déguisement
de Tristan. En outre B et surtout D ont une introduc-
tion et une fin qui déterminent le poème et ne laisse
aucune trace des rapports avec ce qui aurait pu précé-
der ou suivi."

Of the two articles here referred to, Vet-
ter's is the more careful treatment of Berne and
Douce, but Lutoslawski's takes in a larger field, in that it
treats not only the Berne and Douce fragments, but
also the other known versions of Tristram as Fool."

Gaston Paris, as shown above, connects Douce
with Thomas, and Vetter, as shown, takes Douce directly
out of Thomas, and Berne out of Béroul. Heinzel also
takes Berne out of Béroul.

From my own reading of the two versions,
Douce and Berne, and of the Thomas and Béroul versions,
together with their translations, I am of the opinion
that Vetter has gone too far, when he separates Douce and
Berne so distinctly, and takes them out of different
sources. I think that one of the following conclusions
would be more correct:

1. Douce is out of Berne, and is influenced

) P.[illegible].
) B.[illegible].
) P.[illegible] this dissertation.

ny Thomas, of Gaston Paris states.

a. Berne i out of Béroul, and Douce out of Berne, according to P.

b. Berne i out of Thomas, and Douce out of Berne with a further influence of Thomas.

In other words, it seems to us that Berne is the first handling of the subject, and that the author of Douce, who noticed the vagueness in Berne, wished to make the incident of the disguise and its accompanying events assume a more definite character, and, having knowledge of the version of Thomas, he remodelled the incident with direct reference to that version. The vagueness in the Berne version is probably correctly explained by Vetter, when he says: "Le dernier des deux poèmes [Berne] est beaucoup plus court que le premier, il pourrait bien être fait non d'après un ms. que l'auteur avait sous les yeux, mais d'après la mémoire, car les allusions y sont assez vagues, beaucoup plus vagues que dans le poème du ms. Douce, dont l'auteur aurait bien pu avoir sous les yeux un ms. de l'oeuvre de Thomas."

Before publishing this dissertation, it is my purpose to make a study of the versions Douce and Berne, and their relations to the versions of the Thomas and Béroul groups, in order to settle, in my own mind, the truth or falsity of the suppositions here made by me.

( ) P. of this dissertation.
( ) P. 28.
( ) P. of this dissertation.

I hesitate to propose a date for this poem. As the narrative is a purely fictitious one, and does not contain any reference to historical personnages or events, the date must be determined, if at all, from internal evidence.

Phonology and morphology, in the case of Anglo-Norman writings, offer, as yet, uncertain evidence on which to base any deductions regarding dates.

The only testimony which our poem offers is the rhyming of the verses in couplets and the handwriting.

It will be noticed that, with few exceptions, the verses rime in pairs in which the sense is completed. Paul Meyer[1] shows that this is a sign of age, and is generally characteristic of poems of six and eight syllables up to the thirteenth century, when the individuality of the couplet is lost. The innovator, the first to show independence in breaking the rimed couplet, was, according to M. Meyer[2], Chrétien de Troies, who wrote during the second half of the twelfth century. He and Gautier d'Arras, who M. Meyer believes to be either the contemporary of Chrétien, or slightly later,[3] and Raoul de Houdenc, thirteenth century, constantly break the couplet.

(1) Verses [illegible]
(2) Rom., XXIII, pp. 1-45.
(3) Professor Mandlin [illegible] either before Chrétien or contemporary with him. See Rom., XXIII, p. 18 and note [illegible] same page.
(4) Rom. XXIII, p. 17.

often them too old rule was commonly disregarded.

M.Meyer considers the rule on the couplet as an instrument of criticism, but he cautions us against applying it too rigorously, citing exceptions in support of this warning. "Celle-ci fournit aussi une présomption d'ancienneté: on sait pourtant que certains auteurs de chansons de geste ont adopté la rime à une époque où d'autres se contentaient encore de l'assonance. L'examen du couplets peut de même conduire à une présomption, non à une certitude complète." M.Meyer further says: "La modification du couplet n'est pas aussi générale outre Manche que sur le continent." In the twelfth century Geoffrey Gaimar breaks the couplet only rarely. But, at the same time, broken couplets become frequent in the works of other writers. Pierre de Peckham and Robert de Grethan, who wrote during the second half of the thirteenth century, followed rather closely the old custom.

M.Meyer states that he knows only four authors after the twelfth century who write in the old manner; that is, who use rimed couplets habitually.

Thus, in view of the weight of M.Meyer's study, I deem it safe to place the author of the Folie Tristran prior to the thirteenth century. The Tours manuscript, as stated above, belongs to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The writing shows characteristics belonging to both centuries. The description of the Legend

( ) P. 16
( ) P.18.23.
( ) See list see l.c., p. 1.
( ) Ibid, p.26.
( ) See list see p.18.
( ) P. 4

[illegible], pp. [illegible], 1878, [illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] of the Latin alphabet, but some of the characteristics
of the letter are to be found also in earlier manuscripts,
those of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

It is safe, then, to ascribe the best copy
of the folia to the late thirteenth, or early fourteenth,
century.

DIALECT.

The dialect of this poem, as shown by the characteristics found in the phonology and morphology, is Anglo-Norman.

[illegible] The Palæographical Society, London, 187[illegible].
[illegible] See Plate VII in Planches de la Paléographie des Chartes, 1878.

Tristan is in his own country, and is infatuated for Ysolt. He decides to go to Cornwall in disguise. He carefully keeps his plans from Kaherlin, his brother-in-law. He sets out in a ship, and, after a voyage of two days, arrives at Tintagel, where King Marc governed (a short description follows of Marc's castle, which is called in the poem Chastel-Pai, because it displeases him twice each year. Tristan finds and asks about Ysolt and Brangien, her maid. He plans to see them, but he knows that Marc hates him, and would kill him, so he arranges to go to Ysolt as a fool. For this purpose he exchanges his clothes for those of a pilgrim, cuts his hair in the form of a cross, disguises his voice, stains his face, takes a stick from the hedge, and goes toward the castle. Everyone fears him. When asked where he is from, he replies, that he had been to the marriage of an abbott and an abbess. The servants shout at him, call him "Tis Ungale valu". Wherever he is attacked on the right side he strikes to the left with his club, and plays the fool on all occasions. The King orders him brought before him, and questions him regarding himself. Tristran tells the king, that his mother was a fay, but that he was suckled by a tiger. Then he proposes to give his sister to the King in exchange for Ysolt. When, at last, he will take to his chamber which he has in the air. This chamber is made of crystal, and is suspended in the clouds. He calls himself Tramtris. The King is delighted with the

(1) See Gottfried von Strassburg, verse 17714. Concerning the practice of local name changing using

Tristran's remarks, and Ysolt becomes angry. Tristran makes several allusions to events in the past lives of Ysolt and himself, which act disconcerts Ysolt, and she retires to her room. Before she goes, however, the king questions Tristran as to his accomplishments. He tells the king of his prowess as a hunter, a servant, and a harper. The king goes hunting, and Tristran is left alone in the outer room. Ysolt and Brengien discuss him in Ysolt's chamber. Ysolt thinks that he is a magician, because he knows so much of her secret past, but Brengien suggests that perhaps it is Tristran himself. Finally he is led into Ysolt's chamber by Brengien, and there Tristran tries toconvince her that it is he, without, however, dropping his disguise. Finally he asks for Hudem, his dog, who is brought in by Brengien. The dog immediately recognizes Tristran, and the latter contrasts the fidelity of a dog with the forgetfulness of a woman. Tristran then resumes his real voice, and is at once recognized by Ysolt, who throws herself into his arms.

Here the poems ends.

During the course of Tristran's conversation with Ysolt he makes many allusions to incidents in the past of both Ysolt and himself. In the notes to the text of the poem, I refer the reader to the passages in other versions of this poem which explain the allusions just mentioned.

— A —

Free A

> a: pas 885, aguaitar(: pastar) 722,

(See also the infinitives of the I.conjugation, p.), ame 1[illegible]3,

(See also the perfect participles, p.), assez 11(3), frere 499,

lez letus(: apres) 772, ver 34(12),

pere 271(3), oef 33(3), rel 919(7),

per peren 522, pere 431, pité 738

(: pé) 918, suef 84(4), etc.

Cf., Jos. ruller rulieren

68 69

(: per peren) 139; PTh.: Alex.

> e in atonic use: ker 4, 27.

A + I

> ai: veit 37(3)(: reit plecitum) 38,

(: fait*l'ait) 543, 907.

> oi: vois 495.

A + U

> u : vuet 53(7).

> o : od 81.

A + UI

> oi: oi habui 852(3), soi fanui 727.

AU

> o : chosce 3[illegible]3, or 852, ot audit 157,

455, (: not) 838, rovre 47, 78.

Cf. Pr.: PTh.

AU + U

> oi: poi peucun 40(5), (: soi) 735.

(1) Mall, p.53.
(2) Paris, Alexis, p.42.
(3) Pirchhoff, Fr., 58, 84; Visins, Etude, p.7[illegible].
(4) Mall, p.35.

Gen. AI -ei:veit(:rei) 381,(:ei) 618,leis 758,833. Cf. Coz. L.i.[71]

A + Pal. -ei:destreiz(:feiz vieam) 8,782, feire 766,(:eire) 941,beis 1[illegible]5, leis negie 31,pleie 458,pleit 47, (:veit aler) 38.

-e :fere 381,mes 278,886,restre 230, plest plecet 379,(:vest) 107, (:forest) 488,test 380.

-e :face 883,fere 810,ereer 288.

Ai occurs sixteen times,e eight times,e twice.

In an open syllable the contraction(ei e) is found only in A.N.texts.[72] In the Lois we generally find ei,merely ei or e. In the Coz. ei occurs more frequently than ei, and e is rare.[73] Coz.has feit(:veit vedet) 353,feire 27,Silvestre(: meistre) 485.

The Bartsch-Wussafia law does not hold in this poem.

Pal + A -e : chen 871(7)(:ben) 824,chef 473(4), cher 783(8),chevres 508,preisen 705,prechez 828. Cf.Pr.chen(:pen) 1241;Jos. cher(:reshelen) 777; Aub. even seiencium(:prechen) 1241;

[71]) Fanse,n.84.
[72]) Suchier,Zeun.,f 87c,n.38;Paris,Alexis,n.83.
[73]) Metzke,n.XLIV.

A + Nas. -ai:noiz(:mout(h)s) 838,nein 870, (:leahzain 338,581,nia 883(?), nine 70?),baie 4 7(?),laadzain 31(?),naine 853,naim 785(?).

-ei:funtaine 771(?),hauteins(:deins) 507. Cf. Fr.Prendrein(:vilain) 154; 30.peines(:vilaines) 155;Chz.rein (:main) 1750,eteint(:nameint) 2143; WPs.has ai;Chs. has ei more frequently than ai;Lois have ei regularly(only three examples of ai: eleint 3,eed tre protonic,reindre 8-3,meindrunt 17-1);OLDR. have ei more frequently than ai.

Ai occurs fifteen times,ei three times.

A + L' -ei:veile 191.

A + N' -ei:peregaine 287,Fretaine 82,curreine 715.

-e :estrenge 125,283.

A + Pj -e:sege(:munege) 48.

A + Tj -ei:hei 325,heis 402.

-e :het 132.

AU + Pal. -oi:joi 387,joie 18(?),noise 54?. Cf. Fr. and Chard.

-AELIS -eables:delitebles 127,profitebles 175.

) Paris,Alexis,p.33.
) Metzke,p.XCIII.
) Sinkenhoff,p.34.
) Koch,p.XVIII.

-ATIUV -ar:[illegible],[illegible]
-ane 5[illegible]:[illegible]) [illegible],[illegible],
-ontare [illegible],[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]
-ay 772,94).

-ier:asquier 40,[illegible],asquiers 616,[illegible]
(:nare nâtrean) 638.

-eir:cuntreire 555.

-Er occurs fourteen times,-ier
four times,and -eir once. Cf. Aub.
chevaler(:ublier) 303;Ken. chevaler
(:aveler) 267;Br. has -ier;the Lois
have -er.

-ATEM -e:cité(:olé) 838,pité 939(:né) 943.

-ATHA -ee:aspee 880(:osse) 442.

-eie:aspeie 480.

-ATICUV -ege:curege(:sage) 47,damege 48,pas-
sage 88. Cf. Aub. sauvage 781;Ken.
hanitage 46;Chez. curage 1868.

Checked A -as:mes 818,875,bras 745,903,[illegible]
[illegible]nes 195(3),mal 54,322.

A + L + Cons. -al:alte 77,blialt 347,galt 14[illegible](5),val
788,valt 721.

-au:[illegible]ukan 818,347,chauce [illegible]alait 487,
chaut 487,haut 807)8),pinfaus 838.
veus 500.

-aul:chault 944.

Al and au occur nine times each;
aul occurs once.

A + Nas. -a:[illegible]vant 53(4),[illegible]ean 814,franchis 811,
marchant 838,887.

-ai:[illegible]ain 94(4).

-ei:[illegible] pas,visiet 714.

-e:ren 382.

-eu:geuet 883. See this last form,cf. -ouet.,where eu is the regular form;but it does not occur in Ruf. Busch have given a list of texts in which the form eu occurs,as it appears. He says:"Es scheint demnach eue + Cons. für ez + Cons.,das neben Stünzingen 1.c.KXXIX sich in datirten Texten frühestens aus einer Urkunde von Jahre 1233 nachweisen lasst, gegen Ende des 14. Jahrhunderts mehr und mehr ausser Gebrauch gekommen zu sein. Zu älteren literarischen Texten vgl. Koch:Chevdey(Altfranz. Bibl.I) pag.XXX,Rolfs:Edgarlegenden, Rom.Forsch.I pag.303;Unlemann:Vie de Seint Auban,Anm.Ztu .IV pag.541."

-eu + Nas. -u:nunte(:cunte) 435.

-ē-

-ei:esteit 37(34),sei vītim 43?,veir vidēre 188,194,mei 172(4),[illegible] -ei(e) -ēe,-ei (5), -eit -ēt (44), mei 771(4),quei 453(5).

-ei:veir vīet(:leyit) 367,-it -ēet (7),[illegible] 353,387,[illegible] mei 1(?)(3),sei se 408,sei vītie 466, 504.

ei occurs ninety-two times,
ai thirty-eight times, oi eight
times, and e five times, and so once.

Ai for ei is a Mar. tradition
according to Suchier. Luy, in another
place he says: "Bei den Endsilben-Vo-
calen ist ei besonders vor g, r, d,
t, (in den Endungen eine, ei d, ei,
eite) zu ai(spei) geworden bevor
ei zu e kontrahirt wurde, und nahm
daher an dieser Kontraction teil."
Kwain, on the same page, he says: "Die
Vermischung des ai mit ei ist an
den Festlande auch 30 Jahre noch un-
bekannt. Bei Suchier steht selbst
1540 in einer Urkunde nur ai, während
daneben auch ein Einfluss." Examples
of ei < ē are found in Ka. [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible]

(1) [illegible]
(2) [illegible]
(3) [illegible]
(4) [illegible]
(5) [illegible]

[illegible]: Among the variations,
we may mention the variations
of [illegible]. The [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] -e:-et. Voir,
veer, [illegible](tirane), [illegible] à côté de
veoir, pluvoir et autres dans les
IV Liv., [illegible] Jhesu, Jon. [illegible],
[illegible]: [illegible] 245, [illegible]: [illegible]
407, etc. On relève les exemples plus
nombreux depuis la cette substitu-
tion aux XIII et XIV siècles, époque
où des infinitives en -oe et en -ir
passent au si dans I:----en sorte
le langue manifest une tendance
marquée à remplacer tous les verbes
à une seule classe."

ẽ + I — -ai:[illegible] 147,235,231,389(?4).

-ai:[illegible] 843,903(5).

- a:[illegible] 545.

The forms having ai and ai
are the only ones occuring in rime,
all then with forms having [illegible] i
as tonic vowel. I have given the
verses in which they occur in rime.

ũ + U — -u:[illegible] 478, [illegible] 884,434, [illegible], [illegible]
887, [illegible] (cf. [illegible]).

ũ + vel. — -l:[illegible](:[illegible]) 1.8, [illegible] 262,
[illegible] 287, [illegible](?), [illegible]

[illegible] Trav., pp. 137-167.

Fred 2

...reuz(:...) ...,
...(:...) ...,
...).

...(:...) ...

...

...

...(:...) ...,(:...) ...,(:...) ...,(:...) ...,
...,(:...) ...,(:...) ...,(:...) ...,
...,(:...) ...,(:...) ...,(:...) ...,

in sus. -ester:(:est) 114,(:pesche)
[illegible] -estent(:vest) 4[illegible]. mes
-ier, -eslier(:[illegible]) 74[illegible].

[illegible] -e:(:est) 270(:vest) 107,(:[illegible]t) 464,
[illegible]reit(:[illegible]) 771(d),[illegible]vre [illegible]
(:oevre) 611,oel 201(4),oert 17,
menoe 366,terme 625,entei 473,471,[illegible]

" AE -e:preit(:est) 65.

E + L + Cons. -ei:beis 466,676,ceste is 620,veel,767,
peiz 6(5),oiseis 467.

-eu:oeus 127(6).Cf. beu 466 which is used
in a vocative sense.

-eu:brus 602.

Ei occurs eleven times,eu three
times,and ue once. Regarding the form
eu,cf. Metzke:"E + L + consonne est
devenu trois fois eu dynamique ex,Zur
I,20-2. Le développement régulier n'
est se trouve dans les ex. du rg.
cont. et plus tard. La réduction n'est
existe dans les textes anglo-normands
de très bonne heure,mais elle semble
le bestiaire de Philippe de Thaon et
le Ps.oxon.;cf.Pope ,Lum."

Ch.Suppl. E + Nas. -en:[illegible]ent 648,[illegible]pour 443,[illegible] 28(4)
(:entent) 621,[illegible]uz 124(6),[illegible]ment 46,
[illegible]re 103(4),[illegible] 102(6),[illegible]ment 601,
446,[illegible]ment 601,[illegible],[illegible]tent 414,[illegible]
[illegible]e 10(6),[illegible]vert 46,604,[illegible]vens 74(c).

[illegible] [illegible],[illegible]
601,[illegible],[illegible].

-ai:[illegible] Fae(3),[illegible]:[illegible]) -ai-,
[illegible] 34.

Es acute short/-[illegible],ai
five times. Obt. occur in suppositi
rimes. For ai,ei.cae. cent e37,[illegible]
17e8. For ai,ei. Br. aiz [illegible](:[illegible]
[illegible]2) 1e1e,

-I-

free and checked Ī -i:cumposti(:ni 1.pr.) e01,[illegible]
ci) e07,averti(:perci) e4e,rive 14e,[illegible]
de4,tristes 2,etc;

free Ī + Nas.-i:divins 8e2,fin 27,[illegible]ne 1de(4),[illegible]
81,e07,venim ee8(e).

" " ",pret.- e1:[illegible] 1in ee8,e2e.

" " " " -i:cnemin e2,422.

Ī + Pal. -i:oei 48(4),[illegible]ie 1e8(11),envie e4e,[illegible]
cil e0e,crine 7de,ebe,tigre 27e.

-Ō-

free Ō -u:[illegible]eur 1e(12),[illegible]eur 7e8,[illegible]eur 4e1,
[illegible]eur 414(4),[illegible]eur 11(6),[illegible]rreur [illegible],[illegible]eur
216,ee8,[illegible]u [illegible]eur 247,[illegible]eur 71(3),[illegible]
1e8,[illegible]eur 4e9,[illegible],[illegible]rreur [illegible],8e1,[illegible]
e8e(2).

-[illegible]:oee 17(4).

-[illegible]:d[illegible]eur(:[illegible]ditur) [illegible],[illegible]eur 27e.

-[illegible]:[illegible] [illegible]erte 4e4. Cf. Br. [illegible]

(:pour tuvent) 1a2, (pour:pour) 1a3, (pur tenir:pur) 1a4, (pur tuz:pur) 1a31, (pur tuz:tuz) 1a31. Cpr. pur tuz. cf. Fou 2a1t. (-s);ors. pulur 2765,prur 341. Ob ssaters,pour.,pur autor tout 3 va 3,3, pu. Cpr pois nive u.

In our text u occurs thirty-six times,o four times,ou twice,and u once..

ū + nas. -ai:croiz 3o3(:voiz) 4o3,poinz 3o1(:reine) 3o3,poinz 3o3,voiz 413(3).

-o:croces 46o.

-u:cunustre 3o3.

-sui:cunuistre 373.

ū + Nas. -u:briçun 1o3, 3o4,emperun 1o1,croçun 3o3,pirun(:foun(377,(une(:nom) 4o3.

-ou:foun 47o.

-ōs;ū: -is:ennuis 713,cruisur 47o, ennuis 777, hidus 3o7.

Unstress ū -u:jus 473,us ūstiun(:sus sūrsun) 3o3, jur(:naur) 1o3, 3o3,tuz(:pruz) 74,trus 3o3,nus nuotus 3o7,sture 3o3,sus 3o7), otusurs 3o,263,senuns 73,31,etc.

-o:ot 371(3)(:ot quiit) 3o3,ot (3), 3o3, butors 4o3.

U occurs twenty-five times,o ten times.

-ai:oeuvres 141. (Has it the same pronunciation as ū <ē.

~ : ~.

[illegible] Sarah [illegible]

~ : e.

This rule is found in our poem in many instances: pé(:prité) 315, estren(:[illegible]) 780, prene(:[illegible]) 874. This rule is found in N.N.E. early as the twelfth century. [illegible] for. [illegible]

ent : ient.

[illegible]

et : (i)ez.

This rule occurs in p.r.enet 5.fut. (:saviez) 172, paniez(:vanet 5.fur.) 447. These forms in -et should evidently be corrected to the proper 2.plu. forms.

eur : ur.

[illegible]

ie : i.

is : ifs.

Is : iz.
ɔ : ez)

Initial .

> p: nour ouvorer, [illegible].

+ Cel. > e: ierret ierre [illegible], ierret ierre [illegible].

> ei: seissat 247, seissier 260, seissez 547.

> e: ierez 477.

Cel. + A > e: cerun 137, cheseun 581, [illegible].

> u: cuitive 640.

> i: cuitis 660.

> e: cheseun 165, [illegible].

A + Lab. > eu: euveristes 698.

Intrusive. Veiner 471, 547, 664.

> e: eaer exagiare 442, cf. [illegible]: Lancel., I, 8, [illegible] v.

> o: [illegible] um Poldren 471.

> i: irrur 667.

+ Cel. > e: eer ir 647, [illegible] ceit, ieret [illegible] 736.

> u: [illegible] 442.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

ki,often a nominative,rather th
e thing 533,and to a person 385.

The interrogative forms are:
ki,nom. of person, 165,633;ki,acc.
of thing,500,-before a vowel 356,533.

For ke,nom.,cf. chend.,where,
according to Koch,the confusion is
due to phonetic reasons;peirron.-Lus.
Aub. 484;Alex.:ich.:cert. I,748,
V.F.,111,17. For ki,acc.,cf. Lanc.
I,84,48;V:M,111,31. Lucian says:
"Die Vertauschung von ki mit dem Kas.
des Rel. qui wird auf ki aus quiescunen,das schon in den ältesten Zeiten das Reis verkannt,die Vertauschung von ki mit que auf ki aus qu'il. Que statt ki ist aus der Alexius,der Corputus u.s.w.bekannt."

) Koch,p.XXII,XXVIII,XXIXX.
) Suchier,Einleitung,p.XVII.
) Stürzinger,p.XXV.
) Suchier,Aucassin,p.47,note to verse 533.
) Busch,p.110.
) Loiseau,p.57.

Indefinite.

Iyat,nom. sg. masc. 182,188;nuw,nom.sg. neut. 837;nuj,nom.sg. neut. 818,837,875,888, obl.sg.masc. 48;tut,obl.sg.masc. 838,870, 848;tuz,nom.pl. 873,885,obl.pl. 75,884,787, 824;nutre,nom.pl. 808;cheskun,nom.sg.masc. 822;endui,nom.pl. 471;quai,neut,ritn.(masculine)840,818;an,nom.sg.fem. 24,27,etc.(common) 184,852,818.

THE VERB.

Present Indicative.

1he 1.sg. has no ending.

I:esmei(:esai 1.pr.) 736,ament(:vient) 82, ni(:cunoesti 1 pf.) 882,nai(:nasci obl.sg.) 311,nenair(:air obl.sg.) 800,necond(:cont obl.sg.masc.) 84,aim 883,818,aeguend 70[illegible] nens 878,nais *naštiese 870,quid 480,885, 820.

II:ei(:demandei 1 pf.) 848,(out of nine fifteen times),sei(:esmei 1 pr.) 707,vei(:nai obl.sg.) 402,dei(:demandei) 782,veil 171, 177,seenceif 703,deil 182,nei 82,784,se 885,822.

III:nlaing(:desdaing obl.sg.) 882,nenn(:nenn obl.sg.) 482,nennen(:Hudden) [illegible]8,di 454(: defendi 1.pf.) 804,entent(:sentent pret.sg.) 880,(:tint P.p.) 818,vif 810,nurus 807,

Iv 41 457,vor 487,ohr 491,vang 574.

Alexiuswi(-su) 2 nn. 1 521,tuuis,tuuan 531,
vois olen 545,uuis 551,54 ,vei voin 557,
558.

With flexional ending is gumede 533. Ibid is
the only occurrence of the flexional end-
ing in the 1 sg.nn.ind., and must be ascribed
to the copyist.

Note se 553,827,nnang 458,vei voin
231,858. Inuis 502 is by analogy with
nuis. We should expect to find a flexional
-s in vei voin 231,858.

Sei. never adds flexional-e,-s in the
sing., except when the Latin form,or authority,
demands it;Bo. has -s in 1.sg.I in these 2 sg.
cnis 1243,lis 1451,nais 1453;Aub. is regu-
larly without -e and -s;Eva. almost always
has -e,but old forms occur;Chr. is almost
regularly without -e and -s;Alex. does not
take -s,nor does Crz.;Lanzt. nai, I,118;
sei Med. 203,Jos. 2303,Crz. 2231,2235;vei
Jos. 301;di Aub. 455,531,Jos. 2477:vois
olen Aub.:nant 3.3. 1073. Gaston Paris states
that the old language never took -s in the
1.sg. at any time.

) Behrens-Behrens,f.348.4e,4o,r. 168.
) Wiese,Etude,r.107.
) Ibid,r.81.
) Fusco,r.32;Uhlemann,r.3/4.
) Stimming,r.XXVI.
) Fusco,r.22.
) Paris,Al.xii,r.11.
) Wolf,r.16.
) Fusco,r.32.
) Willenberg,r.4ee.

X. Sp. The (then. has-s: sag(=sagz obl.) 972,988, fagtz/=agis nom.P.-emph. 1218,Sam.) 484, sag seyeir 484,487,501,as 862,887.

Cf. Cnz. raz 3415;Aub.often has-z fon-s in 2.sg. saz sonis 918.

3. Sg.P. The 3.sg.thas-s,-et,-t,and no ending.

Mith-s:doute(:dute obl.sg.) 28,rusnire (:ire obl.sg.) 817,(:dire) 874,seine cēnene (:neine mēnene,3.pr.) 193,neine rīnene(: seine cēnene 3 rm.) 184,size 700,hence 804, sele 28,57,cleime 543,aconie 875,demande 143,etc.(fourty-six verbs).

Mith-et:~~seuset 86~~,celet 27,desinet 80,penset 3,41,155,

Mith-t:lēit lagene

Without ending:deing 383,esguend875,salt 147 544,esalt 255,cunvei(:vei) 874,

Cf.Aub. nastencele 1243;Cnz. signifie 405,538,conie 1380;Lois have-t;in Sp. -et nines eighteen times with-e,83,84,etc.; Cnz. has-et, declinat 443,enluminat 445, dunet 1858;Alex. kept the etymological-t; in OPs. final-t generally negeins;Lois have-ed(15),e(3);Cnz. has-et(93+),-ed(57),-e(10). "In allen diesen Formen [i.e. 3.pr.ind. and subj.] steht -t(-d) im Alexis noch fest;in den

(1) Koll,p.131. (2) Denis,Alexis,pp.33,131.
(3) Burgh,p.37;Uhlemann,p.107. (4) Hensin,pp.227,228.
(5) Fange,p.3. (6) Metzke,p.XLIX.
(7) Metzke,p.XLVIII.
(8) Vising,Etude,p.78.
(9) Fange,p.13.
(10) Ibid,p.14.

[illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

[illegible] 175,

III:entent 71(6)(:ment pl.sg.) 341,ment 11,
(:ment)le,ment(:vent sgl.sg.) [illegible],plest [illegible]
(:[illegible]east pl.sg.) 882,plt 858(4),(:patit
pal.plu.) 457,plt 48(12),test 832,cunfunt
12,clot 473,entent 293,detent 830,fait 48(11)
fet 135(11),met 89,pleint plaindre 714,
preat 478,858,suent 283,enquent 143,ociet
12,resount 75(15),sunt 701,704,vit vivre
11,584.

IV:ist 704(:essist 3 pf.) 141,ot 153(3)(:not
pl.sg.masc.) 882,cunt 913,fent 81(5),het
132,ment 610,vient 138,vent 83(5),event
48,suvent 398,suviant 982,tient 137(3),
tent 388.

Also veit plen(:pleit obl.sg.) 37,
est(:preast adj.) 33,esst 382.

With-e ore:ocie(:enie) 133,trenite*trenõne
378,reenge 183.

With-st ore:secchist(:ist) 703,feenist 382.

Acueit 3% has been transferred from the I.
to the IV. conjugation.

For the 3. sg.forms given above cf.
ent Alex. 75,etc.:Aub.,probably by analogy
with forms with accented endings;ruet Alex.
Aub. 278;veit alen Lanct.,I,3a,52;Dam.:Greg.
850,876:Ren. 158;Rol 1485,1774;Aub.ve ...ven

[illegible]) [illegible],Alexi,p.39.
[illegible]) Uhlenbeck,p.538.
[illegible]) Busch,p.32.
[illegible]) Forschritz,Uebers[illegible]..p.21.
[illegible]) [illegible],p.110.
[illegible]) Visions,Etude,p.114.
[illegible]) Uhlenbeck,p.321.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1 Plu.

The only occurrences of the I.cl. are:feuum 887,volum 82,and sumus(:furun 4 cf.)

For-um,cf.Jos. nequarum 2841,quidum (:nenditium) 807;Chz. apelu([illegible]) 425;Chz. has also anelunes(:archaisuns) 873; Aub. has-um regularly;the fourteenth century has-ouns,uns,-ons,-un,-uns,as in older texts; Chm. has um,ums.

Sumus occurs in Aub. 681,1035;Fo. (:fumus) 520;Chz. 535,538. Uhlenbeck says:"--sumus 535,1035,1089 ist den hs. statt sumes ist latinisierende Schreibung."

2 Plu.

The 2.plu. has-ez,-es,and no ending. -ez:amez 282,demuez 550,penlez 597,ressemblez 244,recuntez 453,avez 123,550,730,805,853, 854,noez 599,volez 231,314,savez 174,447, 5[illegible],3-8,575,tenez 887.

-es:aves 235,faites 408,estes 75,248,282,287, 4080).

No ending:fait 884.

Also estest 75.

[illegible]) Paris,Alexis,p.33.
[illegible]) Suchier,Reinoc.,p.XXIX.
[illegible]) Geschrift,Jagael.,p.53;Suchier,p.XX.
[illegible]) Uhlenbeck,p.575.
[illegible]) Uhlenbeck,p.589.

Cf. Cpz. [illegible] 1438.

3 Plu.

The forms of the 3.plu.are:[illegible] 78,4[illegible]8, sunt(:nund obl.sg.) 774,834,vunt(:unt) 733,unt 834.

With the ending-ent are:[illegible] 71,descon-scent 72,content 283,etc.

Cf. Cpz. signifient 1508;Aub. equivalent 1553;Eve.lient 913;Cmz. sunt,vunt,unt.

Imperfect Indicative.

1 Sg. The 1 sg. ends in-oie,-eie,and-ej.

I -oie:amoie 852,delitoie 851,dutoie 808, cessoie 874,savoie 854. Cf.the inf.savar.

II,-eie:daveie 843,449.

-ei:avei 847,833,848.

IV,-ej:thenej 871.

See passim 753,758,408,777,809,814.

2 Sg.

The 2 sg.ends in-out,-eit,-eit,and-oit.

I -out:amout(:Ysolt) 815,survivout 117,penout 71,penolout 887. From other conjugations are:apenout 853(cf.[illegible]ait 887),cea-nout 101.(See note [illegible],p. [illegible]

[illegible] p.[illegible].

3 Sg. The 3 sg. imp. does not occur in this text.

I-IV,ait:[illegible]ait [illegible],[illegible]ait [illegible],774,[illegible]ait [illegible],
143,[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]),[illegible]ait [illegible],[illegible]ait 794,
fasait 113,astait [illegible],[illegible],[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]),
[illegible]ait [illegible],[illegible]ait 157,[illegible],[illegible],[illegible]ait [illegible],
plaisait 784,savait [illegible],[illegible],[illegible],735,[illegible],
solait 804,sualait 715,tenait 714.

-eit:devait 73,fesait 93,[illegible],407,[illegible] 807.

-oit:estoit 345.

Also ant/:quant 3 (pr.) 144,[illegible]4;also 87,
55,133,127,401(12),[illegible]ant 335,[illegible] 107.

For -out cf.Ro.77;Chaud.,Jos. 73,235,[illegible],
3rd
37.321,(also -eit,Jos. 537,1373,2385);
3rd
Coz. [illegible]oit 328;Chaud. has -out in other
3rd
conjugations besides I. In the fourteenth
3rd
century -ou,-out was [illegible].

For -eit,cf.Ro. [illegible];[illegible].Chaud.,[illegible].

[illegible]eit 1188.

For -ait,cf. Coz. 3238.

For -oit,cf.Aub.727.

3 Plu.

The 3 plu. end in -iez:[illegible]viez [illegible],[illegible],
823,[illegible]viez 171,735,[illegible]oliez 723,[illegible]uliez 840,
voliez 428,448,340,veiez 782,viez 710.

Aub. never has i in the imperfect of

) Koch,P.XL:Vising,Etude,p.33.
) Fenge,p.152.
) Koch,p.XL.
) Busch,p.34.
) Paris,Alexis,p.124.
) Uhlemann,p.531.

X 2(c). The 3 plu. ends in -ouent,-eient, -ient,-aient.

I, -ouent:arivouent 188,airlouent 1[illegible].
-ent:jouent 2[illegible],manioent 2[illegible]4.

III-IV,-eient:pooceient 184,veneient 2[illegible].
Also aeent 7o[illegible].

For -ouent,cf. Cnz. apelouent 1[illegible]5.
For -eient,cf.Fabl. 1031,1411.Cnz. 485, 431. For -oient,cf.Aub. disoient 2[illegible].

Prefect.

Weak.

1 Sing. The 1 sg.ends in -ai and -i.

I, -ai:acordai 447,engi 215,353,3[illegible]4,potai 419,demandai 345,laissai 827,nunci 838,sevanai 417(twenty verbs.)

III-IV,-i:cunoeti(:ni 3 pr.) 831,defendi(:di 1 pr.)458,avanti(:parci pol.sg.) 748,848,issi 717,fuori 857,ofoi 363,oerti 283,soilli 744,soili 747.

For-ai,cf.Cnz. 183,8208,[illegible];
Alex. 3[illegible] For -i,cf.[illegible]di(:respundi 3 pr.) 1091.In the fourteenth century the 1 sg.of. was almost regularly without s,as in Aub., [illegible] Chm.,Lanzt.,Jod.,and Y.A.M.

1) Lanze,n.3.
2) Paris,Alexis,p.134.
3) Busch,p.37.

A (Cap. [illegible] -it,-ist.

I,-at:arvaist(:ad [illegible],aist 310,370, anat 203,jathat 375,[illegible],eccatal 301,inovat 273,277,30[illegible],283[illegible], donat 203,dunat 733,737,cuvanat 318. The last verb has been transferred from the fourth conjugation.

-a:jate 303,pensa 355,pörta 782,smorta 71[illegible].

-ad:anad 727,nued 214,371.

-ast:donast 357,asguardast 358.

III-IV,-i:asqundi(:seavi p.p.) 485,guari(:sanni pol.ag.) 357,pardi 327,tundi 207,703, sivvi 718,descufri 533,anarci 214, asjoi 378,joi 302,(joie 310 rimes with oi 3 pf.;it should be changed to joi),aurri 274,278,330,388,oi 325, parti 202,sailli 301,nassimi 337.

IV, -it:seavit 730.

-ist:oist 356.

For -a,cf.Jos.parla 324,guarnida 33[illegible]; Eve. conaunda 195,porta 193;Chn. has -a forty-four times,-at twice;[illegible]OLTR.;Aub.405-444. In the 3 pf.I -t regularly falls in the fourteenth century.

For -a,cf. [illegible],-nasa final -t general-

(1) Koschwitz,Jaspel.,p.31.
(2) Jentzen,p.XLIV.
(3) Busch,p.31.

-y [illegible] -t [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
one hundred thirty-six times,-[illegible]
one hundred thirty-seven times; [illegible] -[illegible]
forty times,-[illegible] eighteen hundred times, [illegible] -[illegible]
sixty-five times.

For -at, cf. Cnc. trouvat 1153, [illegible]
2174; [illegible]; Alex. nez -at normally; Aud.
deignat 1209; Dep. nez -at or -a.

For -i and -it, cf. D. nasquudi (: di 1 cf.)
1351, norri (: auni p.c.) 1455; Cnc. faiti 138,
cuneti 827; Aud. norri, nappundi. In the fourteenth century the fourth conjugation may or may not have -t; Aud. and Alex. do not have -t. There is no set rule for this ending in late A.N. Chard. also has -it.

I plu. The I plu. ends in -anes and -ines.

I, -anes: alanes 831, conversanes 836, surjournanes 870, trouvanes 832.

IV, -ines: peissines 830, portines 869.

J plu. The J plu. ends in -astes and -istes.

I, -astes: plastes 437, apostes 831, 868, [illegible]tem 831, defenpastes 473, ostastes 438, pensastes 414, 415, trouvastes 487, 487.

[illegible]) [illegible], p.[illegible].
[illegible]) Suize, p. [illegible].
[illegible]) Ibid.
[illegible]) [illegible], [illegible]exic, p.[illegible].
[illegible]) [illegible]ssia, p. [illegible].
[illegible]) Ubi[illegible]ano, p.[illegible].
[illegible]) Ibid, p.[illegible]; Fusan, p.[illegible].
[illegible]) [illegible]ilip, p. [illegible].
[illegible]) Guest, p. [illegible].
[illegible]) Ibid, p. [illegible].

TV-3 sing: aparoistrai 182, commentistes 381,
entristes 378, paroistes 474, undristes
481, ve-istes 483, wistes 814, yoistes
868.

A -ïu.

-ssent: plaissent 135, taissent 134.

Perfect.

Strong.

1 sing. I-verbs: vi voir(:ici) 150, vinc 418, 712, 727,
tint 815.

II-verbs: ceis(:ceis pol.sg.) 583, fis 648, 745, 787,
mis 841, ocis 782, 415, quis 773, sis
427, 781.

UI-verbs: soi savoir(:soi adv.) 747, oui(:aoui)
472, oesoui(:oui) 851, (:oenoi pol.
sg.case.) 548, fui(:oenoi) 847, ouioui
848, soeroeu 733, oi foz, 465, 824(3),
hui 834, 434, jeu 428, oeoui 852, soi
737, fu 123, 143, 134(29).

2 sing. UI-verbs: fus 803.

3 sing. I-verbs: vit 133, 377(3), oevi 861, tint 751,
784(4), vint 173, 413(3), devint 732,
survint 743, 843.

II-verbs: ceist 547, 547, oeist 142, 178, fist 872,
fist 841, oeist 873, 893, 57 , feinst
571, juost 834, loinst 441, sist 838,
onist 1 , oeist 781, 841, 843, 852, sou-
oeist 873, abrois 831, oeouist 834,
oueist 871, teinst 114, 371, tenst

...01,[illegible]410,...[illegible]1(3),[illegible]1[illegible]3,
...[illegible].

...-vanos:...ut 351,...ut 80,...[illegible] [illegible]ouvais 4,
...[illegible]ut 4...,...ut 734,...[illegible]ut 7...,
...[illegible]ut 847,...[illegible]ut ...,...ut ...[illegible]
(3),...ut 338,...ut ...,...ut 3...,337,
338,...u 1...(2).

...[illegible]ut être 351,...7.

1 Plu. I-vanos:vanines 341.

SI-vanos:vainas 435,feinas 438,737,...einas
557.

UI-vanos:...unes 474,...einas 720,...umes 432(3),
...unus(:sunus) 737. ...einas is ...[illegible]
by analogy with the si-vanos.

2 Plu. I-vanos:vanistes 601.

SI-vanos:vistes 428,veistes 503,feistes 521,
feistes 832,junsistes 482,...einistes
501,traisistes 507.

UI-vanos:...ustes 439,...oustes 479,...ustes 441(4),
...oustes 531.

3 Plu. I-vanos:vinent 828.

SI-vanos:nistrent 438.

UI-vanos:...unent 765.

Future.

1 ...ng. -ai:...enai 710,...venai 137,...53,...vivenai ...2,
...frai ...enie 372,...urai 481,485. Note ...ret-
...en 431. This isolated form is ...[illegible]
...scribe ...enon;cut ...fve. ...negeng 1...5,
...enon 1...3. ...enon says:"In ...[illegible]. ...enon

...) ...[illegible]

[illegible] (exit from Lautgesetz z [illegible]), and first record[illegible] reasons (see V. [illegible] pat.d.A. further on) says:"Auch continentalgermanischen Urdrucks sind solche Konsonanten nicht unbekannt."

3 Sing. -as:anmas(:þas sol.plu.) 153.

3 Sing. -at:avanat 331,gunastrat 43,lanat 110,nuhtat 153,þrat 157,sandrat 303,vanat 44.

-a :avanþa 183,tanþa 183,185.

For -at,cf.JOÞs. Which has -at two hundred thirty times,-ad sixty-eight times, and -a one hundred seventy-five times; Alex.;PP.(-ad) 393;Voc. Vandrat 2178,has -at one hundred sixty-three times,-a ninety-six times;QUOR. has -at twelve times,-ad two hundred fifty times.

For-ap:.va.;-þis;onz.;QUOR.;huo.

1 Plu. -un:þaun 482.

3 Plu. -ez:gunusthez 330.

-ás:irás 77.

-at:vanat(:þanlaz) 334. This should probably be amended to vanaz;but cf. Buchner:"Im näufivatan ist dieser t statt z in den [illegible]., and Buson:"Die [illegible].Plur.i ustat nalit

[illegible]) Mall,p.82.
[illegible]) Janssin, p.322.
[illegible]) Paris,Alexis,pp.93,113.
[illegible]) Matzke,p.XLIX.
[illegible]) Stinning,p.X.
[illegible]) Matzke,p.XLIX.
[illegible]) Uhlenbeck,p.333.
[illegible]) Suo.,p.4[illegible].
[illegible]) J.B.,p.3[illegible].

[illegible] 3 Plu. -aoûtheuent 733,serunt 1[illegible].

For contrary forms see text, note 6 to Conditional.

1 Sing. -uia:nuncaia 355,vaillaaia 731.

2 Sing. -ais:fanais 737.

-iais:nanaias 733.

These two forms are in rime.

3 Sing. -eit:ocineit 134,nuncait 74,sancait 43,vandeait 173.

-ait:sancait 347,sarait 558.

-oit:sancoit 579.

3 Plu. -iez:orandoiez 451.

-et :naclanet(:saviez) 172. This should be connected to naclaniez. Cf. vanet, 3 s. fut. 388. See Phon.,[illegible].

For contract forms see text note to Present Subjunctive.

1 Sing. -e :doinse 295,loie.77.

3 Sing. -e :ouisse(:anguisse) 347,veile(:Cornuaille) 101.

-et:aanet 534

-t :ait avoie 53,513,seit ŝtre 64,[illegible],583, seit ŝtre(:deeit) 555 etc.,seit(:deeit) 574,etc.

With no ending see:ruscl 73,ait ajutuee 4,411.

Villehardouin shows that O.N. texts have [illegible] 3/778.

[illegible] conjunctions earlier than [illegible] Philacte Voye.. Weiter cites from Wace, twenty-nine old forms and thirty-six modern forms; Wiente cites from Chr. twenty-nine old and fourteen modern forms; Langhoff cites twenty-five examples with the analogical ending e, and thirty-one modern forms; Chard. has old forms only for ait, joinst, vent, sut in optative expressions; as, se Deus vus gent; final e is not general in Aub., it occurs only three times; Chr. has no e; cunt 2055, "dagegen ist e constant in den anderen Conjug. facet 19, getet 143."

2 Plu. -ez: iez avoir 312, pussez 80, seiez 710, vengez 237, 310.

Imperfect Subjunctive.

1 Sing. I, -asse: guardasse 543, laissasse 548.

II, verbs: pusse 383, receusse 345, fusse 378, 558.

3 Sing. I, -ast: aquitast 511, celast 51, cuntast 49, entendast 517, escutast 513, lessast 512, ostast 30.

IV, -ist: encuesist 52.

I-verbs: veiast 518.

II-verbs: deist 51.

VI-verbs: fust 515(3), cunust 513, oust 534, oust 537, ouast 513, ust 512.

[illegible] p. 34.
[illegible] p. 37.
[illegible] p. 34. [illegible] Anhang, p. 554.
[illegible] Ritzke, p. 5. [illegible] Krit, pp. 87, 108.

1 Sing. -a:[illegible] 383, [illegible] 385, [illegible] 414.

Aug. sgl -ez [w ine inc. subj., [illegible] -iez:Sax. pas i [illegible] w the inc. subj.] cuntisrun 2114.

Inceptive.

2 Sing. Tol 339,411,di 237,van 882,335.

1 Plu. Changuns 185.

2 Plu. -ez:alez 337,menez 320,portez 61,oeillez 291,acuintez 290,entrez 84,248,lessez 277,gustaez 395,353,huez 838,saichez 803,vaez 248,getez 353,teirez 389, tolez 373,523,issez 473,sufrez 481, venez 84,225.

-ez:fetes 232,feites 313.

Perfect Participle.

The development of the perfect participle is as follows:

Weak. -atu:cnasce 754,degure 283,delivhe 432, este 477,733,acordez 314,trovez 384, trouvez 373,provedines 384,provée 381, cognes 427,etc.(51 verbs). The only vowel action in -ez are those given above. The agreement,used with être and avoir, see on.

-itu:cheniz 411,hais 434,hei 185,oueni 370,veisi 431,servi 484,536,oi 448.

-utu: [illegible] 4, -uuz 45, -ure-iue 1[illegible], -u 751, -uetu 181, -euuetu 741, -euz 55, 40, 140, 154, -euuz 382, -vestu 343, -vertue [illegible], -enu 34, 174, 178, 333, -euuz 347, -v[illegible] 561, -vu 383, 39[illegible].

Strong. -tu : -it 33, 131, 735, 782, -it 343, -fait 80[illegible], 352, 4[illegible], -faite 601, 803, 835, -contrefait 873, -contraite 833, -destraiz 8, 783, -retraite 358, -affraite 834.

-su : -asis 103, -easise 480, -ois 223, 723, -ois 347, 393, 428, -ois 270, 423, -oise 478, -uis 235, 270, -unquis 774.

Agreement of the Participle.

With être.

Fem. Sing.

With flexional s, or z of the stem:

-eondez 514, -euuez 577, -evalez [illegible], -efolez 178, -enerdeuz 33, -cuuuz 78, -enaiz 4[illegible], -destraiz 8, -enauez [illegible], -eschevenez 167, -eneoigez 278, -eufnez 750, -eavnez 783, -euvnez 387, -ulliez 380, -endez 355, -truvez 578, -tenduz 555, -venuz 587; -envenimes 414, -nis 432, -ois 723, -eavnes 783, -ois 414.

Without flexional -s:

-stenge (: -ne pol.sg.) 74, -eavez (: -enimes -ouez.) 433, -stenge (: -faite pol.sg.) 784, -contrefait (: -traiz -ne. 78. 852.) 873, -destruve (: -iuez

[illegible] 488, [illegible]
[illegible] 513, [illegible] 526,
ainsi 541, banu 92, [illegible]
[illegible] 42, venu 54, 171, 672.

Of the forms given in this last paragraph, flexional -s should be added to surtanfuit in order to adjust the rime with laiz. Of the other forms, changes, cuyses, osastes, desguisses, banu 40, rime with feme rime, would not allow the addition of -s. Desguisses should have only one s according to the rime, but cuyses can not suffer this change.

Thus flexional -s occurs twenty-five times, and is absent twelve times.

Fem. Sing.

With flexional -s:

defendue(:issue subst.) 177, cuyses 338, affraite 534, faite 601, 638, ourtraite 835.

Without flexional -s:

deshaite(:voiié fem.) 374, enhonce (:acquive fem.) 140, acquivé 177, suani 530, venu 559, voide 571.

Plural.

With flexional endings:

ouenez 341, deshaiz(:faiz [illegible] 782, cauvez (:cuidez pr. subj.) 817, trouvez(:cavez p. plu.) 873, defendue(:issue subst.) 111.

Without flexional endings:

a[illegible](:fate subst.) 816, [illegible]

I, -ee :veen 853, 891, 893, 715, seiner 883,
[illegible] 431, fiee 838, [illegible] 378, meiner
[illegible] 434, [illegible] 57, 173, 883, 894, sucheen 154, etc.(53 verses).

II, -ee :veer 843, 880, 840, 813, seven 42, 131,
178, 741, weler 159.

-eie: seveir 330, veie 477, 774, weleie 257.

-eie: cheie 838, 827.

-eer: veer 153.

III, -ee: beiwee 845, 854, diee 51, 53, 821, 838,
eehee 3, 43, 421, 430, feiee 838(2),
feiniee 173, oeeniee 133, 450, 507, 491(17 verses).

IV, -ie :ouveie 871, leeguie 10, 845, eeetie
517, 880, seevie 840, 434, veeie 54, 281,
734, etc.(18 verses).

For -ee, as the ending of the IV. conjugation, cf. aeiee, Lancel., I, 155, seee V.S., VI, 3, seeee Lancel., I, 4, 10, seee Jos. 47. Busch calls this form a "Verschrumpfung des Diphthongen". Tuerlinckx, on the other hand, says: "Wenn in Abs. die Infinitivendung -eie zu -ee wird, so liegt vielleicht eher eine Zusammenziehung, als ein Lautwandel vor, daher dies bei Versuch zur Totache ziehen soll." Zahlen Reis says, in

) S. 30. See [illegible] Schreiber, "Anny [illegible]
) Reis, p. 815, p. 51.
) Reis, p. 74.

c = cou=, cui-, con(r) 4, cun(t) 4[illegible].

= n; ancur 1[illegible].

' = e; guarde 155, Irlande 345.

= ra; estre 43, there 143, entre 246.

= ri; tristes 2, cristal 556.

= ro; gros 367, tron 535, trovez 575.

n = ra; grant 43, estrange 125, conestrat 48.

= ua; quant 18, quarel 105.

= ue; quei 465, 556, 613, 681, 822.

= ru; grues 491, prudumes 1[illegible].

2. Other signs and abbreviations;

= est 64.

= e 12, 35, 77.

= pro; anpenat 257, prodre 355.

pur 372.

= pru; espruver 177.

= per; peerun 192, parper 354.

= par; 175, par 87, 507.

= pre; sepres 355.

= le 3, 8, 10, larke 105.

= quel quert 143, quei 364, quers 514.

= qui; quidai 543, esquier 248.

= que; qu ngue 55.

d's = deus 578, 947.

lard = lard. See note to verse .

u't = ult 55.

st' = sunt 704.

3 366) Michel reads this sign qui, then before a bi-lateral, but con elsewhere.

In the Spanish of Spain only I have underscored once all French forms, and all Latin forms are underscored twice. This is done also in quotations even when the forms are not so indicated by the writer from whom I quote.

All titles are underscored in the body of this dissertation, unless abbreviated. In the notes, all titles, when given in full, or abbreviated, are underscored.

In the notes, works referred to are indicated by the names of the authors or editors, or by proper abbreviations. For full titles, see the corresponding names or abbreviations in the bibliography.

Tristrans surjurne en tel guise,
Dolant, murnes, tristes, pensifs.
Purpensast soi ke faire pot,
Kar nuns cunfort lu estot.
Confort lu estot de guarir,
U si ge nun pois volt murir.
Pois volt murir a une feiz,
Ke tut dis estre si destreiz.

---

1 surjurné. V. sujurne. See also surjurnes 874, surjurnout 85. Here is a mixing of prefixes, which occurs also in encusat 72, enguetat 721. Cf. agurat 35, aguaitar 721. Stimming, Bve., p.XLIV, and Suchier, Aub., pp. 46-55, give this mixing as an A.-L. trait.

2 dolant. Read dolanz to unify the word-flexion of the verse. Cf. Jonsh., p.66, where the flexion of adjectives is discussed.

3 purpensast. As shown in Jonsh., p.80, -ast occurs only six times as 3.sg.I; -a is the regular ending.

soi. This form occurs only once, sei once (Ch.), twice 41, 135. See Jonsh., p.83.

pot occurs five times, and puet once as 3.sg.Subj. See Jonsh., p.81. According to Schwan-Behrens, Gramm. § 404 A, this form may be a dialectic perfect, but Gaston Paris, Alexis, p.89, states that o, ue < ŏ may stand side by side. Pur pot may be a present tense form.

4 nun. V. alcun. V. cons. pertains only in this instance; elsewhere the development is al nine times, ou nine times, nul once. See Jonsh., p.17. l + cons. is not pronounced in this poem; volt (: aquout) 1.3, (: surjurnout) 85.

cunfort. The sign, ꝯ, I have resolved as cun, because of the predominance of the writing cun, cum, in A.-L. Jun 15, 451, 775, 774, cun 311, 954, con 3, 715; also occurs ol + cons. + u + cons. in nine cases but not seventeen. See Jonsh., p.82. V. writes con in each case.

5 guarir. Jonsh., p.72, would replace r in A.-L. The last form is rare. See Jonsh., p.77. It occurs only once in this poem; viset 145.

6 tut dis. Cf. tot lorz, ke Duev. a l'enfer, ains remaint 54, tot lors, V. 4 d., 115, .

---

11 *ainz*. See Lorgn.,p.xlv. The m.sg.+ *ainz* occurs twenty-five times,and is without it twelve times.

13 *senz*. This word occurs in three forms:*senz* 50, *sens* 13,*senz* 351.

18 *es*. See Lorgn.,p.xlvi.It occurs before a vowel three times:18,153,155. But see *es'amur* 345.

21 *il*. Read *el*.

24 *veut*. Ms. *veus*. L.*veun*.

Il s'en cumpaignun, ses [illegible]
Vent sun [illegible]
[illegible]
Ki [illegible]
Kar [illegible]
Bien en [illegible]
Dent a cheval, mis tur a pé,
K'il e[l]mie ne sait atanné;
Kar il [estait] mult [pen] aunuz,
Si semblait trait merveüz.
Mais de povre hom, ki a pé vait,
Le en est tenu suenz de plait.
De povre [illegible]
Est poi de plait en curt tenu. 15, 1.
Il se pensat si desguiser,
E sun semblant si remuer,

---

27 cumpaignun. See 715, where the [illegible]. The only other occurrence of this prefix (= Lat. cum-) before a bi-labial are; cobati 522, cõbati 611. Cf. encombre 381, 852, [illegible] 858, 431, semble 305, temprer 319; but combre 305, 541(1), encumbre 837, ensemble 325, 559, trembre 435, [illegible] 837, sembres 355, 445, semblanz 356, semblant [illegible], ressemblet 244, semblout 337, umbre 588, 751(4).

30 il en. Read il l'eh.

32 droit. See Versif., p. 5. This is the only occurrence of the rime ei:oi in F.

33 [illegible]. As. venf.

34 k'il e[l]. M. [illegible].

[illegible] terre. M. e[l] terre.

35 estait mult. M. [i estait].

[illegible]

[illegible] vesvent.

[illegible]
Ne [illegible] ert [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Kar suvent avint [illegible] ainz
Par tire sun cunseil avant.
Kl e'i ceitst e nel deist
Ja mal,si crei,ne enurnist.
Par cunseil dire e tesculenir
Suit meint mal suvent [a]venir.
La mit en sunt mult desturné
De ço ke vunt suvent neligé.
Tristran se cele cuintement,
Si pense mult estreitement.
Il nel met mie en lunc respit;
La nuit se purpense en sun lit.
E lendemain tres par matin
Asuzit sur estre e sun chemin.

---

48 lu, this is the only occurrence of ui as dir.obj.; as ind.obj. and obj. with prep., it occurs 4x,5,6x., and 164,168,a3n. respectively. -u,as acc.,occurs in the-, the. 56o;3r.3n. see Moran.,p.k.

47 tun. this is the only occurrence of the writing tun in this word. Cf. tunt 31,44,103,178.

curage. In. curare. Cf. Jos. 267,1054,ki sun cor-ceyz.

51 dur. Fr. dur. Lat. durus, a.16a,pol.i fave: "Ben aiyt i'n infinitif tiem li-u de en aiwe u mettiet ore sent."

52 desturné. V. desturbé.

54 suzuit. Var. suzuit. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

---

148 ... e.
... teau. ... teau e.
... seraine. ... seraine.
... fait. ... fait.
... que. This is the ... case of ...
... we should expect ... elen. It is ... that ...
... stood in the original ... manuscript, and that ... scribe, ...
... perceiving the ... necessary, ... [illegible] ...
... [illegible], whence the ... reduplication ... que. ... [illegible] ...
... accurateness of this ... form, or of ... [illegible] ...
... [illegible]ement, in ...
... cust, M. il ... t.
... ei. ... s'ei.
... ...t. The ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
... ur, ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
... [illegible] ...

---

241 ...ase, ...ed ...é.
242 ...ordinen. Read ordiné.
243 ...quet. See v. 100.
244 ...urnat. Se. ...nt. ...rnent.
245 ...n. ...n.
246 ...rnemiu. ...rnemiu.
247 ...veiu. ...veiu. The form Uregn is veiu, nomin. in Gottfried, 18,3, as Uregn si viiu ... he was ... ruler over the country belonging to Count Gilan, and ... as conjured by Tristan. Bigod errs in quoting this adjective veiu, for neither in Gottfried, ib. 3, nor in the Mere si n'semion, Chev. ... nor in the Quintnes, Quis, etc., there is no ... Uregn veiu, ... it, the adjective to be found. Uregn veiu ... illant, Fergus, nor Renaus. Here the ... seems to be a reflection of the author's ... that a portion of the ... of ...

[illegible] Yvain salue tot premier.

[illegible] autre gentilz.

Ensi[illegible] Yvain, ce la provai:

Beau, par mon vuel sanvirai."

Ne mes le entant a ci n'en mit,

Dit al fol:"Si Deu te mit

Si tu te doinse la reine

Avec e mener en ta saisine.

Ore ne di ce tu en feroies,

Ou en quel part la pramiez."

"Sire,fet li fol,la sus en le air

Ai une sale u je remain.

De vaire est faite pale e grant;

Li solail vait par mi raiant.

En le air est e par nuëz pent,

Le pance ne crolle pur vent.

De la sale ai une chambre

Faite de cristal e de lambre.

Li solail,juxat par matin le frat,

Lenz mult [grant] clarté rendrat."

---

239 tut. M. tot.

247 ti. C. di.

248 rent. L. parfiut.
pension. L. parfaire.

301 pale. M. pel.

303 l'anbre. L. l'aigne.

307 frat. For contraction of the future [illegible] additional, cf. durai 281, 365, frai 778, serais 1[illegible], purrait 84, prat 157.

308 lenz. C. le[illegible]z.

[illegible]

Entrepar[illegible]dent e dient:

"Ist est vos fil, ault ber dit pen,

Ben parole sur tute rien."

"Veis, fet li fols, ault rin Ysolt;

Mie lu ne me[illegible] e dolt.

Je sui Trantris ki tant le nemi;

E ngenai tant cum viverai."

Ysolt ke entent, del juer susnire,

Vers le fol ad curuz e ire;

[E dit]:"Ki vus fist estrer cenz'

Fol, tu n'est pas Trantris, tu menz."

Li fols vers Ysolt plus entent

Ke il ne fesait vers le autre gent.

Ben aparceit ke ele ad irrur,

Kar el vis nue la culur.

Puis dit apres:"Raïne Ysolt,

Trantris sui ki amer vus solt.

Remembrer vus deit quant fui nauvrez.

Saint nom le saveit assez.

Quant me cumbati al Morhout

Ki vostre treü aver volt,

---

309 en. Read e li.
310 entreparolent. M. entre[illegible]parolent.
313 li. M. ii li.
314 Tu. M. ti.
315 je. M. le.
Trantris. Thir is Tristran's assumed name. See Gottfried, 7731ff., where it is Trantris.
319 cenz. M. celenz.
327 nauvrez. Ms. nauverz. Cf. naufrez 550, nevrez 881, nevrez 1527.
Allusion. See Gottfried, 6871ff.
330 non. M. nonle.
saveit. Read saveit pen.
331 Allusion. See Gottfried, 6871ff; Beroul, 4117; Eilhart, 7[illegible]3ff; Thomas, 1117ff.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mes[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

L'os de la hanche me entrant,

Li fors venir esranssat.

En le os s'arst,nercir le fist,

Tel dolur puis i assist,

Ki ne pout aire guarir;

Si quidai pen[illegible] murir.

En mer me mis,la voil murir,

Tant me par nuat le languir.

Li venz levat turnent grant

E chaçat mi nef en Irlant.

Al pais me estoit ar[illegible]ver

Ke jo deveie plus duter.

Kar je avei ocis le Morholt;

Vostre uncle fu,reine Ysolt.

---

332 Allusion. See Gottfried,5871ff;Beroul,812ff.

334 Allusion. See Gottfried,5871ff;Eilhart,7[illegible]3ff; Beroul,812ff;Thomas,1017.

340 Allusion. See Gottfried,7343ff.

341 Allusion. See Gottfried,7343ff.

342 je. The position of ne is unusual. I have not been able to find any other examples of a pronoun object between tant and par. Penuunt may be a verb,but I find no such verb,nor penuuir,in the lexicons nor in the various texts which I have consulted.

343 turnent. M.turnentol.

344 Allusion. See Gottfried,7343ff.

347 Morholt. He was the brother-in-law of the king of Ireland,and was the uncle of Ysolt. See note to verse 332. This note should be inserted there also.

348 uncle. M.uncle.

Par un autre qui le veïd.
Mes ja fu mervreze e chitis.
Je ne l'ose mie teisteie.
Je n'ai confort ni tant d'aie.
Ben tost en oist parler,
Ne nuit savoie ben harper.
Je fu seignez a curt tendre,
Tut issi cum ens navrez.
La reine la me guarit
De ma plaie,sue merci.
Dous lais de Bretuns vus apris,
Lais bretuns de vostre pais.
Jenpres vus doit,dame reine,
Cum je guerri par la meschine.
Iloc me numai je Trestris.
Ne qui je sei? Ke vus est vis?"
Ysolt respunt:"Par certes oun,
Ke cil est deus e gentils hum,
E tu es proz,nidus e laiz,
Ke pur Trestris numer te faitz.
Ore te tol,ne huëz mes sur mei;
Je pris mie tes gas ne toi."
Li fols se turne a gent jot
Si se fet tenir pur sot.

---

551 Allusion. See Gottfried,7517ff.
553 oïst. M. oïstes.
555 Allusion. See Gottfried,7734ff.
557 Allusion. See Gottfried,7715ff;Beroul,407ff.
559 seeis. M. seez.
Allusion. See Gottfried,7883ff.
565 guerri. Read guari.

Il fust bas de la braue en sa mei,

Je l dote qi u tel uenued.

Puis len a ditz:"Alez ça,

Tolez,issez puis de canz.

..asez ai e Ysolt ensemble;

Je la cui uenu donner."

Li reis s'en rit,mut mult le plast.

Ysolt ruviat e si se tast,

E li reis s'en aparceit ben.

Al fol ad dit:"Fusart,ja vas!

Qu'est la raine Ysolt ta amie?"

"Oïl,par fai,je nel ni die."

Ysolt respunt:"Dentes tu denz.

Getez le fol hors de canz."

Li fol respunt tut en riant,

I dit a Ysolt sun semblant:

"Ne vus nencre,raine Ysolt,

Quant li reis enveër me volt,

Dun si fist? Il m'enveiat

Pur vue ke il ore espusé ad.

Je i alai dun marchant

Ki aventure alai querant.

---

375 puis. Ms.puit.
376 canz. M.celez canz.
377 lassez. Ms.lallez.
381 aparceit. Ms.aperceit. M.aparceit. See note to 359, aparceit 327. In the two instances here cited, K, N, the word is written out in full; elsewhere this verb has the abbreviation, , 381, 758, 784, 847, 874.
387 canz. Ms.anct.
390 raine. M.reine.
391 Ki aucun. See Gottfried, 16877 f.: ich hort, 14488 ff.
393 espusé. Ms.espusa.
397 qui. M.cuit.
Ki aucun. See Gottfried, 16877 f.: ich hort, 14488 ff.

Ainz ere hëi ni nëis,

Kar le Morhalt ûvei ocis;

Pur ço mei mun parehent,

Si fis le ço saintisse grant.

Quene vus dui al os le rei,

Vostre seignur,ke je ai vei,

Ki el païs n'ert nent cheriz.

E jë i fu durement haïs.

Mais je ere chevaler nervilus,

Mult apprenant e curajus.

Ne dutai par nun cors nul home

Ki fust d'Escoce treske a Rume."

Ysolt respunt:"Ore oi pour cunte.

A chevaliers faites vus hunte.

Kar vus estes un fol naïf.

Ço est dol ki tant estes vif.

Tol te de ci,si Deu te nëit."

Li fols l'entent si se en rit.

Dunc dit apres sifaitement:

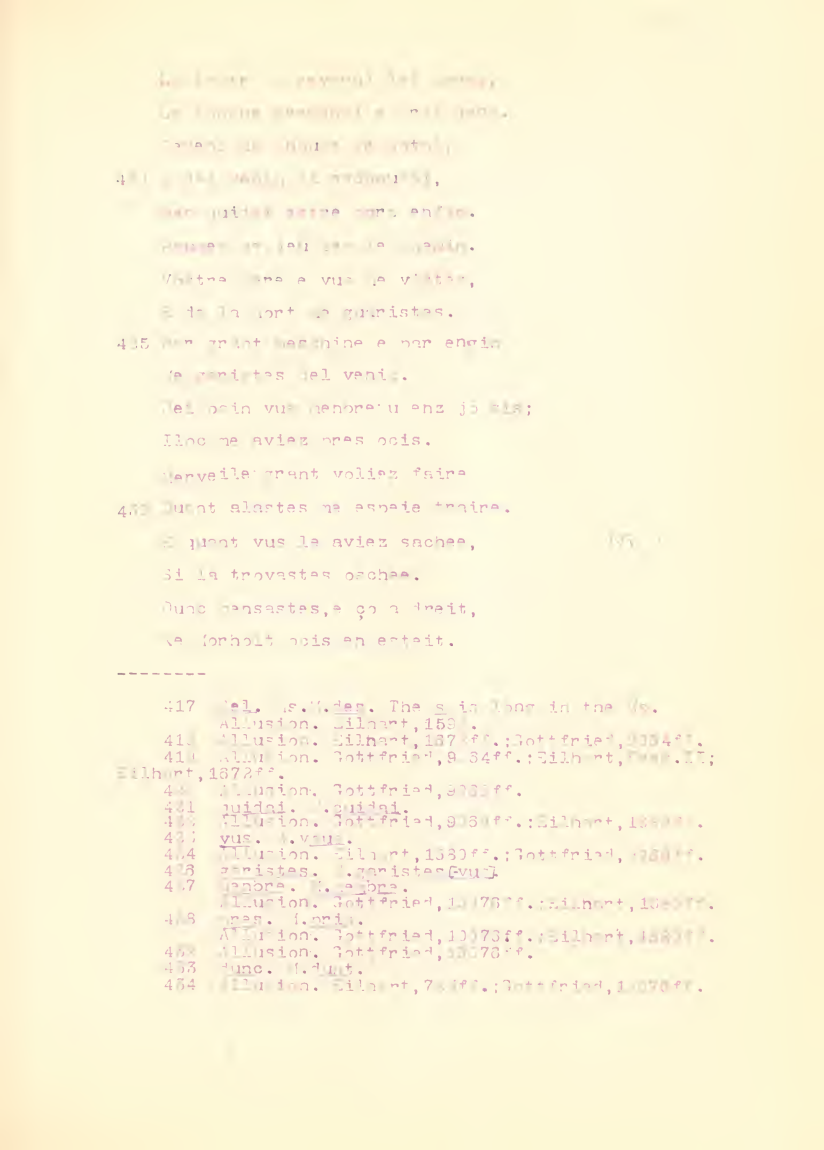
"Dame,dame,del serpent

Membrer vus deit;ke je le ocis

Quant jo vinc en vostre païs.

---

305 al. Read el. M.al.
Allusion. Gottfried,8830.
307 cum. M.cum[e].
401 hent. M.hen.
409 vus. M.vuis.
410 ki. Ki possibly an conj. in Wenses 410,855,911,
851,913. Cf.the rel.pron.ki for ne, Lomph., p.70.
415 Allusion. Gottfried,8800.



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417 del. as.Mideg. The s is long in the Ms.
Allusion. Silhart,159[illegible].
418 Allusion. Silhart,187ff.;Gottfried,9354ff.
419 Allusion. Gottfried,9.34ff.;Silhart,Fragm.IX;
Silhart,1872ff.
420 Allusion. Gottfried,9783ff.
421 guidai. M.guidai.
422 Allusion. Gottfried,9350ff.;Silhart,1880ff.
423 vus. M.vuus.
424 Allusion. Silhart,1880ff.;Gottfried,9780ff.
425 garistes. M.garistes(vus)
427 menbre. M.membre.
Allusion. Gottfried,10176ff.;Silhart,10e3ff.
428 pres. M.prei.
Allusion. Gottfried,10173ff.;Silhart,1883ff.
429 Allusion. Gottfried,10178ff.
433 dunc. M.dunt.
434 Allusion. Silhart,7[illegible]ff.;Gottfried,10078ff.

Tost vus encontrat grant folie,
Ja[illegible] vostre vuleir cumplir.
Ço nene diluns truvé ter
Ke dis femme ai l'ordalt cunuites.
Ma nece jo[illegible]ste al brant;
Pese se joinst de cuintenant.
Vult ore fustes grasnent osee,
Ruint enz el bain od un espee
Ke veliez sempres ocire.
Vult pur est femme de vraant ire.
La reine en vint al cri,
Kar ele vus aveit ben oï.
Bien savez ke jo un cord i,
Kar suvent merci vus criai.
E vus leveie defendre
Vers celui ki vus voleit prendre.
Vus vei prendre en mul fuur,
Kar il vus ert encuntre cuer.
Ysolt, je vus en defendi.
N'est veir ico ne vus dii."
"N'est pas veir, einz ert ensurge.
Mais vus reputez vostre sunge.
Vuluit fustes ivre al cuchier,
Tel livrez vus fist sunger."

---

147 ne. [illegible]ne.
441 veliez. M.,N.veliez.
447 Ruint. Ruinent, [illegible]; Gottfried, Ruinent.
454 ne. ne[illegible].
455 ensurge. M. ensunge.

[illegible]

[illegible] ne vus [illegible]

[illegible] ne vus [illegible]

[illegible] ne vus [

[illegible]
[illegible] fait [illegible]
"Ha Dex, pourquoi,[illegible] fait-il,
[illegible] a cette [illegible]
[illegible] fait [illegible]
Sert-ce, qui fait, cette chose..
Je serois [illegible] a [illegible]
Que [illegible] je [illegible]
Par [illegible] je [illegible]
[illegible] fait [illegible]
Dus [illegible] fou fait [illegible],
[illegible] fait le [illegible]
[illegible] fait
Ou [illegible] fait en vint [illegible]
[illegible] fu ce [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
"Laissez, [illegible], dit [illegible],
[illegible] fait [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
"[illegible],[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible].
[illegible].
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Souvenir vus deit ore,

Reine Yzeut, si me reu:

Quant fiz de Irlande a la curt vint,

Li reis oncrant, ben le fiat.

Grant hunur fu, hanen saveit.

Mes enviez le fiz aveit.

Li reis vus dunat al hanuur;

Pur vus aquist mut grant dulur

Tresqu'a sa nef e dut entrer.

Ki bele fu ci le dü cunter.

Une nute mais, vine ancre

Sur vus destre a la gent alez.

Quant vus out ore hanen,

E je vus cunquis par poeir.

Reine, suvenir vus deit

Quant li reis curucié le aveit.

E je ene nuit acuisus,

Mie, le mielz ol vus;

E puis ersin, vine el vaneer.

Si suvent nïes aveiez.

Jeaus ne esmin e umbre sis;

Ja nun oblivet les nos ele fis

75[illegible] Petitcru. Petit creü. Voir le vers suivant. Les Chiffres Laistres renvoient à Yzeut. Les Gottfried's Tristan (5758ff.), in which the name appears as Petitcriu. Gröber, in le Roman de Tristan et Yzeut, p. 561, gives the name as Petit-Jeû.

734 Nouns t. l'hanuret.

Marcoul aveiz[ne]t [illegible]
Quant le cuidoit honir a tot.
Une fontaine [illegible]
Si la li covint [illegible]
Or ere jetai les cosneis;
Vol les porta li ruseis.
Quant veiez la traïture
[Si][na]vien ben a traiture
Le jo vendreie la nuit
Sur enveiser par mun deduit.
[I]nsins sembles s'en aparceüt,
Al rei Marcoul cuntes le curut.
Li reis vint la nuit el gardin
E si est muntéi el sapin.
Jo vinc apres ne not ne soi.
Mais si cum je oi esté un roi
Si aparceü le umbre le roi
Le seet a le sapin ultre soi.
Del autre part venistes vus.
Certes je ere dunc noëvus;
Kar je dutoie,sachez,
Le vus treon vus hosticez.
Mais Deus vel volt,sue hemi.
Le umbre veïstes ke je vi

---

764 plaiseit. Ms. plaileit.
767 cosneis. Ms. cosneis. Cf. 421, 713.
[illegible] Ueiens. Gottfried, 1461; Hérold, 114; Ysengrimus, 1454.
[illegible] dutoie. Ms. dutoie [quit]
[illegible] sachez. [illegible] rouit une à petite majuscule.
774 vus. Ms. vus [vus]

Si vus en [illegible] prene.
Ço vus [illegible] ne [illegible],
Ne vus ai rien ne mesfesse,
Si vus fere le puisse,
U ti ben cuntre aquitast
E lei reine mien ne lessast.
Pur tant fustes lores salvez,
E al rei Marcus fu acordez.
Isolt ne bone vus de la lei
Feïtes, pele, pur mei
Quant vus eïsïstes de la nef
Entre mes bras vus tint suef.
Je ne ere ben [illegible]
Kum vus me aviez mandé.
Li chef tenei mult ancline;
Ben sa quei ne deïstes duce;
Ke od vus me laissasse chair.
Vaelt, amie, n'est ço veir?
Suef a la terre chaïstes
E vos puissettes ne suverïstes,
E ki laiérai conir dedenz.
E ço virent tuz les gens.

---

812 Allusion. Bilbert, 58,3; Béroul, 44 ; Gottfried, 14814.
816 a. Read ne.
818 Allusion. Béroul, 38,3; Gottfried, 15530.
819 [illegible]. Ms. V. [illegible].
822 ne. Read mei.
838 fuz. V. tuit[illegible]z.

Par tant l'uster,et le retraut,

Vaslt,quant il semont

Tel convënt e de ço lui

Ke feïster en la curt le rai."

La reïne le entent e ot,

E ben al nobl chescun not.

Ele l'enguard,del quer suspire,

Ne set sus cel ke puisse dire;

Car Tristran ne semblout il pas

Ne vis,de semblanz ne de dras.

Mais a ço ke il dit ben entent

Ke il cum veris e de pen ne ment.

Pur ço ad el quer grant anguisse,

E ne set ke faire puisse.

Tolie sarrait e engain

A entencer la pur Tristran,

Quant ele veit,e pense,e creit

N'est pas Tristran,mais autre estreit.

E Tristran mult ben se aparceuit

Ke ele del tut le cesoruit.

---

870 ce. Lead si. M.ce.

332 e. semblant. Read asseürement.

333 Constans,L-Chrestomathie,pp.135-137 gives twenty-
883-900 which he takes from Michel's edition. I give his
readings wherever necessary.

335 esguard. Ms.enguard. C.Si l'esgurdie.

337 Tristran. C.Tristan.

340 cum veris. Read cunte vair. (cant vair). C.sove,
p.135,note 5:"Cunt,forme inexplicable.Il faudrait cunte(cont,
ent).

341 ke. C.c'e.e.

343 engain. C.engan.

344 entencer. M.entreisen.

347 aparceuit.See note to V.333.

[illegible]

[illegible] ne[ï]ne,

[illegible] [a]ne.

[illegible] ne[ï]ne.

[illegible] ne ne [illegible].

[illegible] ne ne [illegible].

Ore vus ai jo la feinte ateinte.

Mais jo vi ja, pele, tel jur

Ne vus ne mustrer nur a nur.

Quant rei Marcus nus out cunjeiez

E de sa curt nus out chascez,

Mi naiás ensemble nus predmes

E nors de la sale en aissiues.

Al forest puis en alames,

E [un] ault bel liu i truvames

En une roche fu cavée.

Devant ert affraite le entrée.

Dedenz fu voesse e ben faite,

Tant bele cum se fust purtraite.

La entaileüre de l'ovre

Estait pele le grant manere.

---

850 bon[e]. C.pon'.
851 seiz. C.seinz. Cf.note to seiz,verse 13.
853 feinte. C.feinte.
854 vus ai jo. C.vus vai.
857 rei. C.reis.
Marcus. C.Marcos.
Cunjeiez. fs.ciciet. C.conjeiat. C.conjeiez.
861 el. Read e la. See Korbh.p.82. M.al. C.a la.
864 en. C.enits.
fu. C.ki fu.
866 affraite. C.estraite.
865 voesse. C.voltice.
867 la. C.l'.

[illegible]

[illegible] bois [illegible]

Julien, sun chen, ke tant ot chan,

Ilec le afaitai sens faïn.

Si sun chef, si sun peteïn,

Mis pensoie mesceun jun.

Reine, dame, pen savez

Sun mis pores fumes trovez.

Li reis meïsmes sur trovat,

E li meins ke l'i menat.

Mais Deus aveit uvré pur nus.

Quant trovat le espée entre nus,

E nus reviues de loinz,

Li reis orist le gaunt de sun poinz,

E sur la face le vus mist

Tant suef ke un mot ne dit;

Car il vit un rai de soleil

Ke out halle e fait vermeil.

---

869 cunvenences. C.convers nes.
870 surjurnees. C.surjunaes.
871 Julien. C.Judein.
872 Allusion. Gottfried,16383;Béroul,1857;Eilhart,
4542.
873 chen. C.chenZ
874 pensoie [illegible]
877 Allusion. Gottfried,17331.
meïsmes. C.meïsmes.
878 mein. C.meins.
l'i. I.l. C.ke l'i.
879 uvré. I5.vune.
881 Allusion. Gottfried,17001;Béroul,1937;Eilhart,4660
trovet. C.trova.
espée. C.espace. [illegible]
881 reviues. Acad.neïues. I.reviues. C.neïer.
884 [illegible]. I5.[illegible]. I.ert. C.ert.
885 Allusion. Eilhart,4520.
886 e fait. C.ne tre haut.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

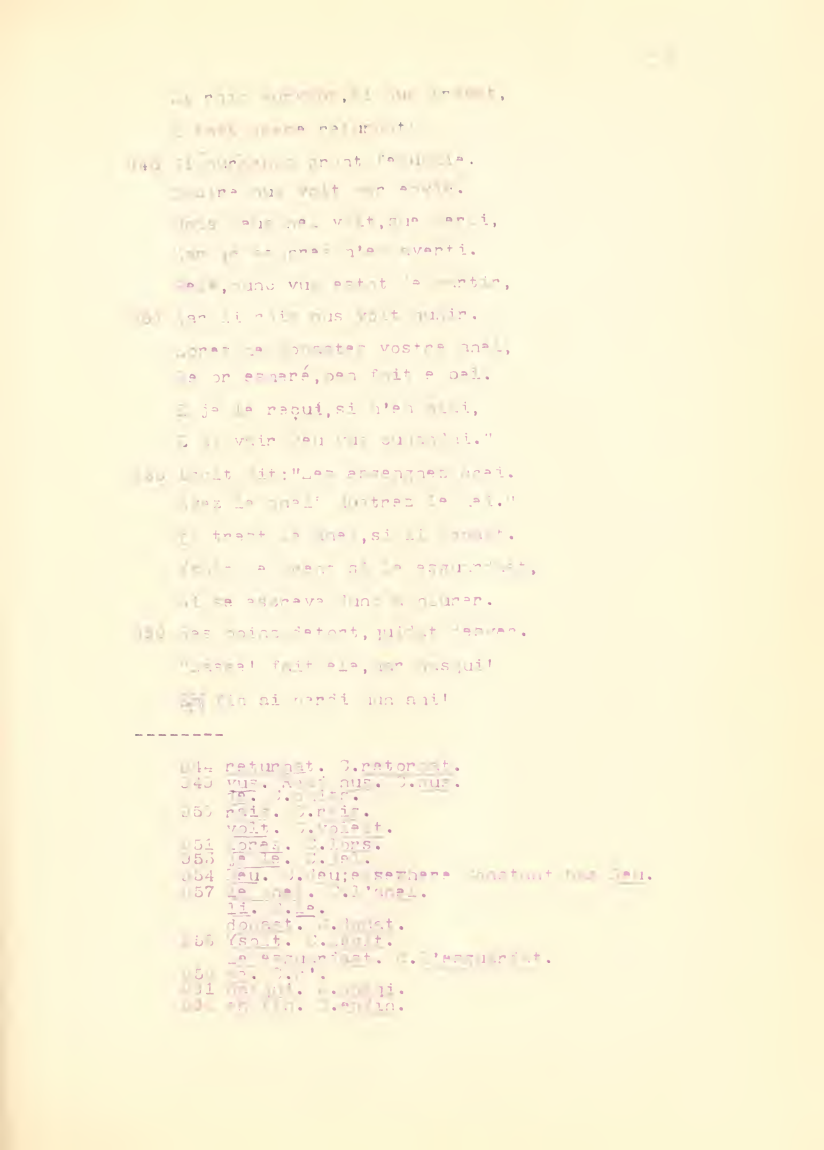
[illegible]

---

907 cunut. Ms.M.cunuť.
910 nost. C.noüst.
912 justrait. M.C.justee.

913 cuz. C.sun.
915 quite. C.biuté.
fent. C.e fant.
916 si. C.nuits.

vengille. C.vengeille.
918 ki li. M.ne k'il li. C.ne iriez.
joie. This is an instance of inherfect rime
which is found in A.N.poems. See Fenzo,pp.15-17,where
a list of those occurring in the Boecutus is given.C.ne
920 tost tost. C.tuotost.
921 quite. C.biuté.
923 ki. C.ke.
924 e. C.e.
ki le. M.ki'l. C.ki l'.



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---- ----- -- --- ----- -- King Edward I, ed. by A.J. Horwood. London, 1866.

I, Albert Suzzo Carey, was born in Taylorville, Ohio, June 12, 1864. My elementary and secondary education were received in the public schools of Humboldt, Kansas, and in the preparatory department, since abolished, of the University of Kansas. My collegiate course was pursued in the University of Kansas, where, in June, 1888, I received the degree of A.B. I spent the years 1888-1889 and 1891-1892 in Europe, studying in Halle, Berlin, and Paris. From September, 1889, to June, 1890, I was employed as instructor in modern languages in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan. The years not accounted for above, in the interval from 1888 to 1891, were spent in business. In the fall of 1892 I entered the Johns Hopkins University, where I have pursued the following courses: as a major course, French philology and literature; as first subordinate course, Spanish philology and literature; as second subordinate course, Philosophy. I have held the University Scholarship and the Fellowship in the Romance Department.

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